FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 MAY 1983

Lebanon

Military, Security Situation — Syrian fighters fired missiles at Israeli aircraft patrolling over Lebanon on 25 May but no Israeli planes were hit and no dogfight developed, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio also noted that Strela missiles were fired at an Israeli helicopter on 23 May but did not confirm earlier Lebanese reports that the helicopter was downed.

The previous day the IDF again intervened to secure a cease-fire between warring Druze and Christian militiamen in the Ash-Shuf region, Jerusalem radio reported. While Lebanese Forces communiques reported by Voice of Lebanon radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon blamed the Progressive Socialist Party for starting the fighting by shelling Christian villages, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio accused the Phalangists of initiating the shelling, killing 5 people and wounding 17.

Earlier, the IDF spokesman announced an Israeli soldier was killed in a 23 May ambush in southern Lebanon, according to IDF Radio. In another development a 500-strong Libyan force equipped with T-72 tanks recently deployed in the Al-Biqa' valley, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Saudi-Syrian Contacts — A Saudi envoy conveyed a message on the Lebanon situation from King Fahd to Syrian President Hafiz al- Asad, who gave the envoy a message in reply, Damascus radio reported. According to "special sources" cited by Radio Free Lebanon, Saudi Arabia has devised a "settlement plan" for Lebanon and Syria aimed at the withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon in exchange for security guarantees and financial compensation for Syria. Amman television likewise reported that the Saudis are mediating between Syria and Lebanon on the withdrawal agreement.

Meanwhile, a Damascus radio commentary underscored Syria's recent emphasis on the Phalangist role in Lebanon, asserting that the Phalangists have become a "major party" in the implementation of U.S.-Israeli plans and that the Lebanese regime represents only the Phalangist Party.

Arens on Syrian Preparations — Israel is "disturbed" by indications that Syria is preparing for war in both Lebanon and the Golan Heights, Defense Minister Moshe Arens told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio.

PLO

Deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir announced in an interview with the *London Times* that the PLO will not withdraw from Lebanon unless the Lebanese Government meets four conditions: the Israeli-Lebanese agreement should permit some Palestinian political activity in Lebanon; Palestinian civilians in Lebanon should enjoy guaranteed protection; the PLO should maintain some military presence in Lebanon even after its withdrawal; there should be direct negotiations between the PLO and the Lebanese Government.

Al-Wazir also told PLO fighters near Damascus in a speech reported by Radio Monte Carlo that Fatah has cut off food supplies to the mutinous elements in Al-Biqa'. He strongly condemned Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for aiding the Fatah dissidents. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat likewise denounced Al-Qadhdhafi in a recent speech reported by the London paper *Ash-Sharq al-Awsat*, threatening to "cut out his tongue." Meanwhile, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentaries launched fierce verbal attacks on "Sergeant" al-Qadhdhafi as JANA reaffirmed Libya's support for the Fatah dissidents in Al-Biqa' against "'Arafat and his clique." The dissidents are coordinating their plans with the Syrian forces, who have prevented 'Arafat supporters from carrying out any action against the mutineers, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

'Arafat and Al-Wazir left Damascus for Al-Biqa' on 25 May in another attempt to end the rebellion, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Iraq is ready to sign a "special peace agreement" with Iran under the supervision of the United Nations according to which both sides will pledge not to attack each other's cities and villages even thoughthe war may continue, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz announced in a statement to INA. The announcement, which was made prior to an upcoming visit by a UN delegation to inspect Iraqi claims of war damage to civilian areas, also said Iraq is willing to accept UN observers on either side of the border to verify that both sides abide by the agreement.

In the meantime ships and aircraft of the Iraqi Navy attacked two Iranian vessels near Bandar-e Khomeyni, destroying one of them, according to a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. An Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio claimed that more than 30 Iraqi soldiers died in various clashes along the Meymak and Abadan sectors of the front but did not report any naval engagements.

Iraq

After 5 months of "discreet" discussions Iraq and France have "satisfactorily" settled the repayment of $1.8 billion Iraq owes to France, mostly for the purchase of military supplies, AFP reported. Foreign Minister 'Aziz, who conducted the negotiations with his French counterpart, said the talks were held in a "cordial atmosphere" and both governments expressed their desire to continue the traditional friendship and cooperation in all spheres, according to INA.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is following a "straight and moderate path" without extremism and there are no ties linking or subjugating it to anything, King Fahd declared in a statement broadcast by Riyadh radio. He dismissed external criticism of the Kingdom "based on rancor or grudge" and extolled its economic development, affirming that Saudi Arabia may become a grain exporter in the future. Stressing the importance of training personnel capable of operating modern materiel, Fahd expressed hope that the Kingdom will soon have sufficient military forces to protect itself.

FBIS

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'Arafat Addresses Palestinians in N. Lebanon

Rejects Lebanese-Israeli Agreement

NC241048 Beirut Al-Bayraq in Arabic 23 May 83 p 3

[Text] The north, *Al-Bayraq* — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat yesterday visited the Al-Baddawi camp in the north and addressed the Palestinian fighters explaining his rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He then met with Palestinian resistance leaders in the North and "Fatah" movement cadres. 'Arafat arrived in the north from Al-Biqa' by land under strict security measures.

'Arafat was met in Al-Baddawi camp by many people and by "Palestinian revolution" cubs and fighters whom he met in a "Fatah" hall.

He began his speech by speaking of the political situation in the area and the developments in the Lebanese and Arab arenas. 'Arafat was accompanied by a delegation including members of the "Revolutionary Council" and of the "Fatah" Central Committee.

Dealing with the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue question, 'Arafat said: We have proposed a complete plan for the dialogue and a federal or confederal union. We proposed a federation between two parliaments or two governments and said that we have no objection to a central government and a central army as was the case between Syria and Egypt and between Iraq and Libya and similar federal unions.

Speaking of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan in the area, 'Arafat criticized its goals and objectives and said: The U.S. Pentagon is studying how we the Palestinians fight and how we had fought although we possess no heavy weapons or planes or missiles and despite the fact that we don't have a big army. Nevertheless, we resisted for 88 days. This is an important point. I delivered a lecture in an Arab military academy that was attended by many people. I dealt with this point in particular for more than 4 and ½ hours. I am saying this because of current developments. Before I went to Jordan I passed through Damascus on the occasion of Land Day. A mass rally was held and I outlined the point of disagreement to the masses without concealing it. Later I went to Amman and the problem was raised. So far, I have not said that I have closed the dialogue with Jordan. Why? Because I know and you must be aware of the fact that after the Lebanese-Israeli agreement the Jordanian file has been opened. We must open our eyes to this. I know that I am making news in this area and this statement must be clear.

He added: I said that there are some Arab states that wish we would say yes to "Reagan" so that they could say that we have sold our cause. There are other Arab countries that wish we would say no to "Reagan" so that they could say "you see" they do not want to regain the land but they want to become rulers without land — they could say we do not want to regain the land. This means that we are between the hammer and anvil.

'Arafat added: I said this in the PNC. Our resolutions were engraved to enable us to cross the minefields ahead of us with these resolutions.

He said: We are together until we achieve victory, God willing. I would like to say that someone asked me about the situation in Lebanon. I said that when we left Beirut some Arabs approached me and I told them thank you for all that you have done to us. I would like only to ask you, for the sake of history, that if you have helped us one fold before, you are now called upon to help the Lebanese nationalists — of whom we were the backbone — 24 fold, otherwise you will allow the establishment of a single fascist party.

'Arafat added: Had these Arab states helped the Lebanese nationalists the day would not have come for them to ask the Lebanese nationalists to undermine and oppose the agreement, as if they possess a magic wand. I told them: You have killed the nationalists and left the people hungry. You did not help them with a single bullet.

He added: Today I say to you that we are at the disposal of these Lebanese nationalist forces. This must be understood. You may ask me about the "uproar" that took place in Al-Biqa'. I tell you: It is much a do about nothing. We are used to such Arab attempts. A mountain will not be shaken by the wind. No Arab regime can, with its funds or arms, oppose this revolution.

'Arafat said: This revolution is born to speak. I ask you to read the invaders' statements because they explain their defeat. They lost 7,200 dead and 19,000 wounded. They confirmed that their losses were larger than the total of their losses in previous Arab wars.

He added: A foreign correspondent came to me conveying a message from Sharon during the Beirut siege. He told me that Sharon was in Al-Ashrafiyah. He asked if I had any objection to receiving a message from him and said that Sharon wanted me to raise a white flag over "Al-Murr tower" and that Sharon was prepared to give me better conditions than those given by the Britons to the Argentine commander in the Falklands.

'Arafat added: My answer was, no, I will not accept these conditions. I told my colleagues and brothers that if they sensed any weakness in me they should shoot me and continue the march.

He added: We have prevented the Israeli army from becoming a basic army in the international military strategy. This means that the United States depended on the Israeli army not only in the Arab area as a watchdog but also as an army to be relied upon in a world war. We have excluded the Israeli army from this equation.

'Arafat then met with several relatives of "Palestinian revolution martyrs" and chaired a meeting in Al-Baddawi camp attended by "Fatah" leaders and cadres in the north. The discussions dealt with the military and political situation in the northern area. 'Arafat briefed them on the PLO's stance regarding local and Arab developments.

'Arafat then received a note from "the Palestinian popular committees" in the north.

'Inevitability' of War Reaffirmed

JN241757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, began the second day of his visit to Tripoli by meeting with members of the leadership of the Arab Democratic Party [al-hizb al-'arabi ad-dimuqrati]. He was accompanied by several Palestinian revolution officials. Muhsin 'Id, Mahmud Shihadah and several leaders of the Arab Democratic Arab Party in the north attended the meeting.

The meeting, over which an atmosphere of complete satisfaction and understanding prevailed, dealt with the security situation, Lebanon's conditions after the recent agreement, and the inevitabilityof the battle and armed struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Afterward, Brother Abu 'Ammar visited several fighters' bases. He also accepted an invitation by the popular committees in the north to have dinner with the Palestinian and Lebanese masses who flocked to meet and welcome the brother commander in chief.

After dinner, Brother Abu 'Ammar went to the Nahr al-Barid schoolyard where a mammoth popular rally was being held by large crowds of citizens. They surrounded the commander in chief cheering him, affirming the triumph of the Palestinian revolution, and singing revolutionary and Palestinian songs.

The brother commander in chief delivered an emotional speech to the crowds in which he touched on the current situation and the conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution. He affirmed that the Palestinian resistance was the difficult key factor in the Middle East crisis.

Brother Abu 'Ammar recalled the national cohesion and legendary steadfastness during the battle of Beirut and the harsh lesson that the RPG heroes taught the Zionist enemy in the south. Leader Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about the general Arab situation, affirming that fighting is the only language understood by the enemy and respected by the world. The commander in chief was continuously interrupted by the masses' cheers for him and for the victory of the Palestinian revolution.

Following the popular rally, the brother commander in chief met with 'Ali 'Id in the presence of the Palestinian delegation and several leaders of the Arab Democratic Party. The meeting revealed complete understanding on the various current issues and an affirmation of the importance of solidarity in the coming battle against the Zionist enemy that will change the current of events in the region and teach the enemy an unforgettable lesson.

Replies to Al-Qadhdhafi's Attacks

PM241544 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 24 May 83 p 1

[Ash-Sharaq Al-Awsat and agencies dispatches: "'Arafat: I Swear I Will Cut Out Al-Qadhdhafi's Tongue!"]

[Excerpts] Beirut, Damascus [no date given] — Sharp media exchanges between Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi over the recent mutiny in the ranks of the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, have escalated. When it was reported that Al-Qadhdhafi was trying to further stir up the mutiny, 'Arafat responded by threatening to "cut out Al-Qadhdhafi's tongue" should he try to instigate a rift. Al-Qadhdhafi yesterday officially announced his support for the mutineers, especially the group of Abu Salih (Nimr Salih).

'Arafat made this threat the night before last during a public speech during an inspection of Palestinian camps in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, before his return to Damascus yesterday.

'Arafat accused Al-Qadhdhafi of seeking to split the PLO's ranks and of attacking the PNC, which met in Tripoli last February. He said: "I swear to cut out his tongue."

On the other hand, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has called for unity of ranks within the Fatah movement, but, according to observers, he did not conceal his sympathy with the mutineers inside Fatah as he has supported the voices demanding the removal of the military commanders appointed by 'Arafat.

Meanwhile, the mutinous officers in the Fatah movement announced their refusal to carry out political decisions and military orders issued by the Fatah Central Committee, stressing that they will remain in their positions.

These officers are Colonel Sa'id Musa [Muragha] (Abu Musa), Colonel Muhammad al-Badr (Abu Majdi), Lieutenant Colonel Wasif 'Urayqat (Abu Ra'd), Lieutenant Colonel Ziyad as-Saghir, and Major Mahmud 'Isa.

Leaves for Damascus

NC241036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left for Damascus early this morning following an inspection tour of the Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid camps in the north and in the wake of a rift within the PLO. 'Arafat has sworn that he will cut off Al-Qadhdhafi's tongue, after he announced his support for the mutiny in the Fatah.

Chairs PLO Executive Committee

JN242017 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting in Damascus today devoted to the Lebanese situation. 'Arafat briefed the committee on his recent visit to north Lebanon and on his talks with Lebanese officials, particularly former Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The committee reviewed the serious Lebanese and Middle East situations in light of the Lebanese- Israeli agreement and means of resisting this agreement, as stated by PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar.

Visits Al-Biqa' 25 May

JN250912 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Sources close to the PLO in Damascus said that Yasir 'Arafat left the Syrian capital for the Al-Biqa' Valley in Lebanon this morning in an attempt to put an end to the rebellion within the Palestinian fighters' ranks. He is accompanied by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Shameful,' 'Treasonous' Speech

JN241935 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] Brothers, Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi delivered a speech 2 days ago full of lies and falsehoods against the Palestinian people and their national command. We will now broadcast some recorded excerpts of Al-Qadhdhafi's speech to explain to our kinfolk and to our brother listeners the lies that were contained in Al-Qadhdhafi's speech.

In his speech, Al-Qadhdhafi said that the Palestinian leaders committed a historic disgrace in Beirut.

The historic disgrace is your stand, O sergeant of Libya, a stand of defeatism, treason, and cowardice when you failed to participate in the battle waged against the Palestinians and Lebanese. Instead of participating in this battle, you called on them to commit suicide, something for which Sharon and Begin were hoping. The historic disgrace is your shameful submission to U.S. and Zionist threats, O sergeant of Libya, and your lack of manhood when you failed to champion the courageous Lebanese and Palestinian fighters. We wonder: Are Al-Qadhdhafi's clique men or women? The historic disgrace is the shame that will accompany you forever, O sergeant of Libya, minion of the CIA and its dwarf agent. You are too insignificant to participate in any of the battles of honor that were waged by the heroes of the joint forces led by the leaders of the Palestinian revolution.

In his speech, Al-Qadhdhafi described the rift within the Fatah movement as a historic movement.

Reactionary leaderships which were defeated in Beirut is how Libya's sergeant describes the Palestinian leaders, whose steadfastness has been confirmed by the world at large.

We tell Libya's mad sergeant that these leaders fought the Zionist enemy alone, not with empty words or inane threats. These Palestinian leaders were described by the late Leonid Brezhnev as courageous leaders. Leonid Brezhnev also said that the USSR peoples admire the courage of the Palestinian fighters in Beirut and Lebanon very much. These Palestinian leaders, who are defeatist and reactionary according to Libya's sergeant, led their fighters and did not hide in the Libyan desert or plan crimes and peripheral battles in Qafsah in Tunisia, or in Chad and Sudan. These leaders were the ones who confronted hundreds of U.S. and Zionist planes and warships and were not frightened by a mere overflight of U.S. planes over the Gulf of Sidra. These are the same leaders who are being attacked by Al-Qadhdhafi. These leaders assumed power as a result of their struggle and revolutionary actions and not as a result of U.S. machinations, as is the case of the suspect sergeant of Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. These are the Palestinian leaders, the leaders of Fatah, leaders who have never been and will never be under the orders of Libya's sergeant, his ravings, his madness, his vileness, and his funds that he steals from the Libyan people.

Libya's sergeant, Al-Qadhdhafi, called on the PFLP-GC, the Popular Struggle Front, and As-Sa'iqah to form a single front against Fatah. We tell the same Zionist snake, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: Keep your criminal hands off the resistance factions because the resistance is as sound as can be. It is true that there are some differences within our Palestinian militant factions, but none of these factions, headed by Fatah, disagree and will never disagree on the priority of the struggle against the Zionist enemy. These factions will foil Al-Qadhdhafi's treasonous call to disrupt the Palestinian arena. We are full of hope that these Palestinian factions will immediately shoulder their responsibility to resist all the attempts to disrupt Palestinian national unity that imperialism and Zionism have failed to carry out. Having failed, they assigned this role to their agent, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

We in the Palestinian arena, our people in the occupied territories, and our Arab masses wonder how Al-Qadhdhafi can claim that he is concerned about our Palestinian arena while he is working to disrupt it. He was the one who ordered the execution of five of our Palestinian sons in a barbaric, savage manner in Tripoli and Banghazi. Their only crime was that they were Palestinians who refused to carry out his vile conspiracies. Libya's sergeant committed a savage massacre of five Palestinians, similar to the massacres committed by Begin and Sharon.

Our Palestinian generations will never forgive Libya's cowardly ruler for this barbaric crime. Al-Qadhdhafi, who has been isolated by the Arabs and the Palestinians as a result of his frivolous policies, undoubtedly knows that Fatah is capable of controlling the entire Palestinian arena, thanks to the democratic dialogue that exists among our national institutions, and that it has other means to which it will resort in case the dialogue fails. Let the Libyan ruler know that his funds and oil cannot compensate for one drop of blood from a martyr or wounded fighter. Let Al-Qadhdhafi also know that the funds he generously bestows on some of those who have not yet realized his real identity will not contribute in any way whatsoever to disrupting Palestinian national unity, in spite of some statements that make him believe that this can be done. Palestinian blood cannot be traded for oil

or funds. We in the entire Palestinian arena, the occupied territory, and the Arab arena challenge Al-Qadhdhafi to fire one shot in the direction of the Zionist enemy.

We are confident that Libya's sergeant will do nothing of the sort, because he operates in accordance with the conspiratorial role with which he has been entrusted. This role is to fight the Palestinians, but under the cover of pan-Arab slogans that have been voided of meaning and whose fabrication the charlatan of Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has mastered.

'Plot' Against Fatah Denounced
JN241953 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] In his recent address to his revolutionary committees, Libya's sergeant, Al-Qadhdhafi, called on three factions of the Palestinian revolution — calling them by name — to form a new front to replace the PLO. Some wondered why this very revolutionary sergeant named these particular factions to form a front in accordance with his dreams. To answer this question we list the following facts:

1. The plot to split the Palestinian ranks necessitated discord among the Palestinian revolution factions and within each faction separately, using the same tune: This is an honest struggler, and this one is dishonest.

2. Al-Qadhdhafi wants to give the impression that these three factions that were called on to form an Al-Qadhdhafi front approve of the Libyan sergeant's policy and are at his disposal.

3. Liquidating the Palestinian revolution for all time cannot be realized by attacking the revolution from outside. Therefore, it has to be blown up from within. These attempts are not new. Al-Qadhdhafi cannot do it in the first place. However, the forces that oppose the Palestinian revolution still wager thatthey can liquidate the Palestinian revolution from within.These forces continue their attempts, each time using different methods. Whenever the Palestinian revolution is able to entrench its existence and its struggle against the Zionist enemy, these attempts increase.

What surprises us is how the imperialist and Zionist circles entrust the sergeant of Libya with implementing this liquidatory plot,which is more than he is capable of and which these circles could never implement.

Libya's sergeant is now well known for his suspect connections. He is not fit to carry out any individual or collective responsibility because he is mentally unbalanced. Many incidents have proved this. The latest was Al-Qadhdhafi's call on the Italian people to form revolutionary committees similar to his and to establish an Italian popular democratic jamahiriyah similar to his jamahiriya. In addition to all this, bigger and louder people have failed to harm the cohesion and unity of the Palestinian revolution ranks. What has prompted hostile circles to entrust their spoiled child with leading the plot of liquidation against the Palestinian revolution? The reason is undoubtedly their desperation, which encouraged them to expose him as a tool in the hands of imperialism and Zionism.

Al-Wazir Replies To Al-Qadhdhafi
JN241708 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has made the following reply to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's speech in which he declared support for the so-called Fatah rebellion.

Brother Abu Jihad said that Al-Qadhdhafi's statements on Fatah; his support for the mutiny led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], and Qadri [Samih Quwayq]; and his call to the Popular Struggle Front, the PFLP-GC, and As-Sa'iqah to join him in creating a unified front, abolishing the PLO, and establishing a new front; are all expressions of Col al-Qadhdhafi's insane dreams, which are being substantiated by his mercenaries.

Let it be known to Al-Qadhdhafi that his dreams will crash upon the rock of Fatah's unity. The millions that he is paying and the arms that he is sending to certain parties that he bought with money to deal a blow to Fatah's unity will prove futile. This is taking place at a time when we had hoped that he would have the chivalry to confront the Zionist enemy in the battle of Beirut. This battle will forever remain a legendary crime of defeatism that he committed by withholding arms from the revolution. He only uses such arms in planning conspiracies.

The battle of Beirut refuted all revolutionary claims by Al-Qadhdafi's regime, not only in front of the masses of the Palestinian people but the Arab nation's masses at large.

Brother Abu Jihad concluded by saying that the sons of Fatah and the loyal sons of the Palestinian people everywhere know how to defend the unity of their revolution despite all conspirators, regardless of their false revolutionary guise.

Al-Wazir Reveals Supplies Cut to Dissident Forces
NC242158 Paris AFP in English 2147 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Damascus, May 24 (AFP) — The rift in the main Palestinian military group Fatah widened Tuesday as supplies were cut off to fighters under dissident Commander Abu Musa entrenched in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Plain. The embargo was announced by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir],deputy commander of Palestinian forces. But Fatah leaders could settle the dispute without resorting to weapons, he predicted in a speech to Palestinian fighters near the Syrian capital.

In Lebanon (?today), Abu Musa and four fellow-dissidents issued a statement calling for a national Palestinian front to "struggle alongside Lebanese patriots to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon." Abu Jihad accused Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of supporting the dissident hard-liners financially and militarily. Commander Abu Jihad said Col al-Qadhdhafi had not

...en a penny to the PLO since 1977 despite a promise to give ...5 million dollars annually: "He only pays to foment plots."

Abu Jihad said relations between Fatah and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi deteriorated after Fatah "refused to sign communiques approving Libyan intervention in Chad and to send him messages of support every time he made a speech." Abu Jihad also complained that Arab countries' economic aid to Palestinians living on the Jordan West Bank had only reached 100 million dollars this year, whereas Israel had allocated [words indistinct] million to found Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

In Jerusalem (?today), the Palestinian press agency reported statements of support by many Arab mayors on the West Bank for Fatah chief Yasir 'Arafat in his dispute with the hardliners.The mayors and other prominent men quoted by the agency sharply criticized Col al-Qadhdhafi for his criticism of Mr 'Arafat.

Division Within Fatah Reportedly Intensifies
NC241917 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondents in Al-Biqa' report that the Fatah movement is facing difficulties on the internal military level. Crises are intensifying among members of the movement's Central Committee. Abu Nidal [Mazin Sabri Banna] has received reinforcements, the most prominent of which is a field artillery batallion that has taken up positions in Kafr Zabad. Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and his supporters, and Abu Khalid and his supporters, both of whom are Fatah Central Committee members, have joined Abu Nidal.

These Fatah dissidents are coordinating their plans with the Syrian forces in Al-Biqa' to oppose PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The dissidents are demanding that 'Arafat to hold a meeting in Damascus to adopt a joint collective stand on which all sides would agree to save the PLO. However, the PLO chairman has rejected this request.

Plot on Life of Fatah's Salah Khalaf Discovered
NC241122 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information that the Fatah security organ No 17 uncovered an attempt on the life of Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, yesterday evening in Ba'labakk while he was traveling from the Palestinian camp of (Wifal) to the Ra's Al-'Ayn area to hold a meeting with the leftist commands in the vicinity, in a house of one of them. It has been learned that gunmen in a gray Peugot 604 and a Volvo lay in wait for Khalaf at a crossroads leading to the meeting place. The Fatah security organ, however, managed to discover the attempt 30 minutes before it was to be carried out yesterday evening.

Palestinian-Syrian Friction Reported in Tripoli
NC242002 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] According to reports from Tripoli, armed Palestinians are now deployed in large numbers around the Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid [Palestinian refugee] camps in the aftermath of the Palestinian dissension. According to these reports, the Syrian forces have set up armed barriers at the approaches to both camps to watch the movements of the Palestinian officials.

PLO Official in USSR Expresses Support for Syria
JN231308 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] In Moscow Talal Naji, PLO Executive Committee member and deputy secretary general of the PFLP-GC, has stressed that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is worse than the Camp David accords and chains Arab Lebanon with shackles from which there is no escape. Moreover, the agreement deprives Lebanon of its independence and sovereignty and threatens the national security of Syria and the Arab nation.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Moscow, Naji said that the United States wants to turn Lebanon into a zone for U.S.-Zionist influence in the region. Therefore, from the beginning the United States used force through the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and when that failed it used all its influence to achieve what the invasion failed to accomplish.

Naji added that Syria as well as the PLO and the Lebanese people rejected the agreement out of their concern for the Arabism of Lebanon, its Arab affiliation, independence, and sovereignty. He said that the agreement is primarily aimed against valiant Syria, which stands in the first trench of steadfastness in the face of the U.S. imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary onslaught, defending the Arab nation's honor and dignity and sacrificing for the sake of Lebanon's independence and dignity and the entire Arab nation's honor.

At the conclusion of his statement, Naji stressed the PLO's resolute support for Syria's struggle. He said: We support Syria and express our strategic solidarity with it against all the attempts that seek to harm its heroic steadfastness. We are confident in the ability of our people in Lebanon and all the honorable people in the Arab world to foil the conspiracy and the Zionist scheme.

Arab People's Conference Views 'Camp David Plot'
LD241723 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Council of Representatives of the permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference has called for 5 June 1983 to be observed as the day of pan-Arab anger against the second phase of the Camp David Plot. Five June is the anniversary of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the 1967 defeat. On this day the council calls on the masses to move in various ways to declare to the world that the Arab nation does not accept

subjugation to the conditions of the Zionist aggressors and occupiers and their American imperialist allies.

This came in the wake of the emergency session held by the Council of Representatives of the Permanent Secretariat during which it discussed means of confronting the second phase of the Camp David plot, represented in the American-Zionist agreement imposed on Lebanon. The council stressed that the aforementioned agreement constitutes a flagrant (?violation) of Lebanon's national independence and imposes Zionist military, political and economic hegemony on it. The council also stressed that the American-Zionist-Lebanese agreement imposed on Lebanon constitutes a dangerous threat to Syria's security and threatens the material existance of the Palestinian people.

Greece Assures PLO on No Ties With Israel

GF231430 Doha QNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 23 May (QNA) — The PLO has received assurances from the Greek Government affirming that Greece will not establish any diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity and that it will resist all the pressures being applied by the European Parliament and the EEC unless a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East issue is achieved.

This was stated in Damascus today by an informed Palestinian source, saying that this assurance was conveyed to the PLO office in Athens yesterday.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Delegation Arrives in San'a' 24 May

GF241517 Doha QNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] San'a', 24 May (QNA) — A GCC delegation headed by Ibrahim as-Subhi, GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs, arrived in San'a' today on an official visit to the YAR that will last several days. On arrival As-Subhi said that the delegation will meet with the concerned officials to discuss strengthening cooperation between the GCC states and the YAR and will exchange views on Arab and international issues.

He added that the delegation includes financial representatives from GCC countries who will inspect areas affected by the earthquake and will then submit a report to the GCC Ministerial Council.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Meets With Indian Official

BK241616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Ramesh Bhandari, had a meeting with Bahrain Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah in Bahrain this morning. Bhandari conveyed to him India's concern at the continuing Iran-Iraq war. He said as leader of the Nonaligned Movement, India is trying to bring about a rapprochement between the two countries. Bhandari and Shaykh Muhammad also discussed West Asia with particular reference to the Lebanese problem.

Later Bhandari left for Kuwait where he will deliver a message from Narasimha Rao to the Kuwaiti foreign minister.

In Tehran, the secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Natwar Singh, is continuing his discussions with Iranian authorities on ending the Gulf War.

KUWAIT

Qatari Defense Minister Begins Official Visit

Report on Arrival

LD231137 Kuwait KUNA in English 1001 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, May 23 (KUNA) — Qatari Crown Prince and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani arrived here Monday on an official visit to Kuwait at the invitation of H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah.

Shaykh Hamad was met by Shaykh Sa'd, Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, ministers, governors, Gulf Cooperation Council Secretary General 'Abdallah Bishara and GCC member states ambassadors to Kuwait, and ranking government officials.

Shaykh Hamad is accompanied by a five-man ranking delegation grouping State Minister for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Public Workers Minister Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, Information Minister-Director of the Amir's Office 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, head of the crown prince and defense minister office [as received] 'Abdallah ibn Khalifah al-'Atiyyah.

The delegation also includes a press team headed by Director of the QATARI NEWS AGENCY Ahmad Jassem al Hamar [KUNA spelling].

A Kuwaiti mission of honor headed by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah was formed to escort Shaykh Hamad during his stay here.

In an arrival statement, Shaykh Hamad expressed pleasure at the opportunity to meet with H.H. the amir and other state officials.

The crown prince also said he will convey greeting from Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to H.H. the amir.

Moreover, Shaykh Hamad noted that is visit falls in line with continuous consultations and contacts between Qatar and Kuwait in all fields.

"The visit also aims at bolstering cooperation between the two countries," Shaykh Hamad added.

The visiting official praised Kuwait's political role at the Gulf and Arab level.

Talks Begin

LD241046 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0938 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 24 May (KUNA) — Kuwaiti-Qatari talks began here today. They concentrated on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

The Kuwaiti side in the talks was headed by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Qatari side was headed by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense.

Political sources here have stated that the Kuwaiti-Qatari talks dealt with relations between the two countries, Gulf cooperation, developments in the region, and current Arab issues.

The talks were attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait. The talks were also attended by a number of senior Qatari and Kuwaiti officials.

The heir apparent of Qatar and the delegation accompanying him arrived here last Monday for a 3-day official visit to Kuwait.

State Minister on Israeli-Lebanese Agreement

LD221518 Kuwait Kuna in Arabic 1418 GMT 22 MAY 83

[Text] Kuwait, 22 May (KUNA) — Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn declared today that under the provisions of the Arab League no Arab state has the right to conclude a separate peace treaty with the Israeli enemy, and that any step in this direction should be carried out through collective Arab action.

Regarding the possibility of a call to convene an Arab summit to discuss the question of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, the minister said that the situation at the Arab level is under close scrutiny particuarly since the Israeli-Lebanese agreement has not yet been finally ratified by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Statement on Domestic, Foreign Policy

LD250721 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 May 83

[Statement by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to SPA, Saudi Radio and television correspondents on 24 May at Al-Jubayl — live or recorded] [Excerpts] I have in fact been here before on many occasions, but what drew my attention today is the development that we are now witnessing here. We hope to attain the results to which we aspire. The minister of planning and the official responsible for these huge projects, together with the other Saudi brothers, have informed me of the (?benefits) that this country will gain when these projects are commissioned. Optimism is there, thanks be to God.

There are many things that have not been carried out in any other state as much as they have been carried out in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (?with the aid of) the state and its generous aid to industry and agriculture. This is not an act of benevolence toward the citizens but a duty that the state must fulfill. It would take a long time to explain such matters, but the current (?conditions) are centered on two things: first, state aid, and second the citizens' contribution. The same applies to agriculture, which is based on firm foundations. With regard to the citizens, the state provided them with loans enabling them to raise agriculture to the desired level.

For example, the minister of agriculture some time ago told me that 5 years ago our production of grain amounted to 5,000 tons. Last year the minister of agriculture said that our production was 22,000 tons and this year it will probably reach 550,000 or even 600,000 tons. It is known that imports are most certainly over 700,000 tons. This shows a great leap forward from one year to the next. God willing, next year may even be the year that the Saudi Kingdom will meet its grain needs. It may be possible after a period of 1 or 2 years for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to become an exporter of grain.

This has destroyed the idea which existed in the past; namely, that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is not an agricultural country. But thank God the state together with the citizens has been able to destroy the idea which said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is not an agricultural country. I am one of the people who believe in God and believe that agriculture is a basic thing. It is known worldwide that the agricultural country is the one which can be relied upon, and the citizens can rely on its agricultural production because (?they need not) importthese things from another place. However, foodstuffs are basics and naturally the factories we are seeing now or that the minister of industry was talking about are production and consumer factories at the same time.

There are many matters that would take longer to talk about in detail.

Our relationship with Arab and Islamic countries is excellent. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's policy proceeds from the basic principle of noninterference in other countries domestic affairs. Moreover we do not allow anyone to interfere in our own affairs. I have never seen the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia act malicously toward anyone, and for its part also it does not condone malicious actions toward it.

We are trying to build the country by ourselves in reliance on Almighty God. However, the country must also be protected. Protection comes from one source, namely, our armed forces. The state spends appreciable amounts of money on our armed forces. Clearly today technology and modern weapons — whether these are light weapons, planes, or tanks — are important. Providing funds is not important; the important thing is to provide cadres that can operate this equipment, which requires expertise and knowledge. It is fortunate that the youth of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seem to have an interest in these matters. We hope that in the near future the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will have sufficient military forces to enable it to protect this very dear homeland.

We do not aspire to being agressors, but we want a self-defense capability. For this reason the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's objectives are noble and constructive.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia spares no efforts to back its Arab and Muslim brothers in any area of the world in a clear and frank way, and this does not mean interference in other people's affairs. These principles of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia thus stem from its Islamic mentality.

As I have previously stated, I hope to have the opportunity to visit many regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in order to see for myself the development that has been reported by officials. I have great confidence in the officials when they convey to me any useful and constructive reports. However, like any citizen I also like to see what has been achieved for myself. This is not distrustful, but I also want to be happy like the official who carries out the job or the citizen who sees the work for himself.

I hope that God will ensure that His religion triumphs and will protect this sacred country. May He ensure that we officials of the state enjoy the citizens' confidence. There is no doubt that our country may be seen from several angles, some favorable and others not. People may look upon this country in different ways, some illogical; there are people who do not understand the nature of the country or its domestic or foreign policy.

We also often note that criticism is being leveled against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from other countries. We have followed the path that we believe to be constructive: He who criticizes the [word indistinct] of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (?should engage in self-examination). Enemies of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia claim mainly that it is a chaotic and disorganized country in [word indistinct], a country where tyranny is to be found, or a country with this or that. Naturally, nothing the enemies say surprises us. But the truth can be found by looking at the facts.

We do not [word indistinct] those who talk outside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, but the point is that their talk is based on rancor or grudge. Saudi citizens can see for themselves the development taking place in their homeland, and when they discover that the reality is different from what is said about his country abroad then they are able to confront this. Naturally missionaries — students from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Europe, America,and everywhere are missionaries of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia — they are its ambassadors everywhere and they are the ones to defend it.

Our country is an open one. Anyone can visit Saudi Arabia without problem and see for himself. We are following a straight and moderate path that contains no extremism, and we do not envy anyone. We have no ties with anyone that would make us submit to any quarter except to Almighty God. We preserve the sanctities that God has conferred on this country where He chose His Prophet. We preserve our own freedom. For this reason I want to repeat one again: There are no ties linking or subjugating the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to anything. Thanks be to God, we are free in our own homeland and we have not engaged our homeland in any trends of any kind. We are not against anyone, neither East nor West, but we want whatever is in the interests of our homeland.

UAE

Indian State Minister Arrives on Visit 24 May

GF241928 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 May (WAKH) — A.A. Rahim, Indian minister of state for external affairs, arrived in Abu Dhabi tonight on a 3-day visit to the UAE within the framework of his tour to a number of the region's countries.

The Indian minister stated that during his visit he will hold talks with officials in the UAE on strengthening bilateral cooperation in various arenas in addition to discussing a number of issues of mutual interest, including the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Indian minister of state for external affairs stated that the relations between his country and the UAE are stable and constantly developing.

He was received upon arrival at the airport by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, under secretary of the UAE Foreign Ministry, and Ashrat 'Aziz, Indian ambassador to the UAE.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

GF241358 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 May (WAKH) — Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsud Doha arrived in Abu Dhabi from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia this afternoon on a short visit to the UAE. During the vist the Bangladesh minister will hold talks with officials in the UAE on bilateral relations and current Arab and Islamic developments.

Oil Minister Departs for OAPEC, OPEC Meetings

GF241120 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, left the country for Damascus today. He will participate in the meeting of the ministerial council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, which will begin in Damascus tomorrow. Following this meeting he will leave for Paris to chair the meeting of the OPEC ministerial council to be held in Paris on 7 June.

The OAPEC ministerial council is scheduled to discuss the steps that will support joint Arab petroleum projects and ways to implement the new plans which have been presented within OAPEC.

PDRY

Syrian Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

GF241704 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] In a statement to ANA upon his arrival in Aden today, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Syrian information minister and envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, denounced the recent agreement signed between Lebanon and the Zionist enemy. He said: The agreement harms Lebanon's security, sovereignty and independence. It also harms Syria's security and national interests, as well as the pan-Arab interests.

The Syrian information minister said he is carrying a message for Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the new events in the Arab homeland, particularly since the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which was imposed on Lebanon.

The Syrian minister was welcomed on arrival by Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of culture and tourism; a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry; and the Syrian charge d'affaires.

UAE Paper Interviews 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

GF210846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 May (WAKH) — PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has welcomed establishing diplomatic relations between his country and the Sultanate of Oman at a time when border committees continue their talks and tasks.

In a statement to today's issue of the UAE newspaper *Al-Wahdah*, he said any talks will probably face some difficulties, and it is necessary that suitable negotiations be held and that they take into consideration the two parties' interests and right to control their land, islands and territorial waters.

On the situation in Lebanon, he said his country supports the Lebanese people's national struggle for Lebanon's unity and Arab affiliation, affirming that the situation there is becoming more and more complicated because of the false claims that the Palestinian resistance's presence in (?Beirut) is the reason for the crisis. He said the situation in Lebanon reflects the Arab situation to a certain extent with all its features, noting that any deterioration in this situation will not only weaken Lebanon's unity and sovereignty but also the Arab front against imperialist and the Zionist occupation.

The PDRY leader affirmed his country's support for any form of coordination between the PLO and Jordan on an equal basis to increase the Palestinian revolution's efficiency and its victories so as to ensure the Palestinian people's self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

On the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the PDRY leader said: It still exists but its activities are almost frozen with the exception of coordination among its countries on some issues and the Arab and international stands and that there are differences in views among the front's members.

Noting that there is an agreement on principles among the front's countries, he said: The front's members are aware of the enemy's aim of splitting the front, and they shoulder their responsibility of enhancing its unity and cohesion on the basis of struggle against the common enemy.

The PDRY leader criticized President Reagan's peace plan, saying the United States moved after the Fes summit to contain the Arab plan because it does not fulfill imperialist and Zionist designs. He accused the United States of training and financing sabotage gangs in his country to burn one of the cities.

"We have documents to prove this and we will publish them when the situation warrants," he said, noting that his country is following up new, hostile activities carried out by known circles against the PDRY Government who imagine that they can harm its accomplishments.

Concluding his statement, the PDRY leader said his country severed its diplomatic relations with the United States in 1970 in denunciation of the U.S. stand of supporting the Zionist entity and its continued obstinacy on the Arab Palestinian people's stand and cancelling their right for establishing their own state.

YAR

Salih Acceptance Speech to People's Assembly

GF231908 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 May 83

[Speech by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, after taking the constitutional oath at the Constituent People's Assembly in San'a' on 23 May — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon his truthful messenger. Brothers chairman and members of the Constituent People's Assembly, government members, members of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress, members of the Supreme Judiciary Council, members of the General People's Congress, gentlemen of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps, brothers, peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

It gives me pleasure today to take the constitutional oath for the second time before the People's Assembly. I first address my thanks, gratitude and praise to the chairman and members of the Constituent People's Assembly for the constitutional measures that have been adopted. From this place, from among the representatives of the people, I address my thanks, gratitude, praise and sense of pride to all the masses of our people for the dear and great confidence which they have given me. [applause] I address my thanks from this place out of respect for and in gratitude to the masses of our people for their dear confidence, a confidence that cannot be equated by any amount of money, a confidence that is immeasurable and unweighable.This is the confidence of the masses. I say from this place to the masses of our people: I shall be a mobilized soldier and live up to the expectations of the people who have granted me this cherished confidence. [applause] I emphasize to the masses of our people, without distinction, that I shall strive and do all I can, together with the sincere people, drawing our strength from Almighty God and from the will of the masses [applause] to:

First, rule according to God's book [the Koran] and the traditions of His Prophet; [applause]

Second, [to rule] according to the principles and aims of the September Revolution and National Charter;

Third, we shall work seriously and sincerely to establish security and stability throughout the beloved homeland; [applause]

Fourth, to establish justice and social justice throughout our homeland. [applause]

We shall sincerely strive to bring the fruits of the revolution to all parts of the republic, without distinction. [applause] We shall sincerely strive to consolidate national unity among the Yemeni people. [applause] We shall sincerely stive, together with the people, without hesitation or slackening to achieve Yemeni unity [applause] in accordance with the agreements concluded between

the leaderships of the two parts of Yemen. I have absolute confidence that we shall meet with assitance from the masses of the people and the brothers in the southern part of the homeland, foremost among whom is Brother Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. [applause]

Brothers, we shall sincerely work together with all sincere people, drawing our strength, faith, views, talents and loyalty from the people, all the people. [applause] We shall strive in the coming period to extract the wealth that is beneath the earth so that its good and benefit will go to the people. [applause]

The YAR will remain committed before its Arab brothers and loyal and faithful, particularly to the Arabs' principal cause, the Palestinian people's cause. [applause] We shall do all we can to support the Palestinian revolution with funds, blood, and every political stand required by the YAR in all international forums. [applause]

On behalf of the Yemeni people, we appeal to the brothers in the two Muslim countries of Iraq and Iran to end the bloodshed and to conserve the potential and capabilities of the two Muslim peoples. We appeal to them on behalf of the Yemeni people to end the bloodshed. [applause] We thank Iraq, which has responded to all the demands made and to all the efforts exerted by brothers, friends, and by international conferences. [applause]

Brothers, thank you very much. I extend my gratitude and praise to our Yemeni people. I am unable to express myself and I do not know what to say to our people for their cherished confidence. I can only say thank you. [applause]

Brothers, perhaps you all know that in 1978 when I took the constitutional oath before this assembly, I declared in a speech that I would extend a forgiving, sincere, and pure hand to all the people and to all those who committed foolish acts against the revolution. I proclaimed a general amnesty from this place, and asked them to sincerely return to the fold for God forgives what's past. Today, I repeat, from this place, I ask the fugitives and those who have committed foolish acts against the revolutionary system and the principles of the revolution to return and exercise their right to political activity according to the permanent constitution and the National Charter. [applause] Members of the diplomatic corps are with us and they can communicate what I am saying.

We have 105 prisoners who have committed foolish acts, distorted and committed destructive acts in the institutions of the public and mixed sectors. I proclaim from this place that they are released as of today [applause] on condition that all of us, brothers, abide by the permanent constitution and the National Charter. Any violations will be childish practices, and the people must be watchful. [applause]

I ask Almighty God to grant us success to serve our homeland. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [applause]

President Meets With Omani Information Minister

GF221440 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih today received [Omani] Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad ar-Rawwas. YAR Information and Culture Minister Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi and Omani Ambassador in San'a' Ahmad 'Umar at-Tahir attended.

'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas conveyed the greetings and congratulations of Sultan Qabus to his Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on his reelection as president of the YAR.

During the meeting President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih lauded the firm relations between the two fraternal countries and asked Ar-Rawwas to convey his greetings and good wishes to His Majesty Sultan Qabus.

Earlier today Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas met in San'a' with YAR Information and Culture Minister Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi. Later, the first round of Omani-YAR talks began. The Omani side was led by Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad ar-Rawwas and the YAR side was led by Information and Culture Minister Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi.

The talks focused on the development of cooperation in the information field between the two fraternal countries within the framework of the 1977 information agreement and the coordination of the stands of Muscat and San'a' on the information level with regard to the events in the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula in particular and the Arab region in general.

MENA Reports Deaths, Injuries in Ferry Fire

NC251112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1036 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Aswan, 25 May (MENA) — A fire broke out early this morning on the "10 Ramadan" ferry belonging to the Nile Valley River Navigation Authority while it was on a trip from the Aswan High Dam port to Wadi Halfa port in Sudan.

The fire resulted in the drowning of some of the 599 passengers. Five hundred forty-seven of the passengers were Sudanese nationals, 48 were Egyptians, and 4 were of other nationalities. In addition, there were a number of injured persons.

According to preliminary reports, the fire has destroyed all the vessel's units. The injured and wounded persons have been evacuated to Abu Sunbul hospital. Those who escaped the fire have been taken to the city's guest house.

Six of the drowning victims have been found, and the remaining casualties are being counted. A technical committee has been formed to investigate the cause of the fire.

MENA has learned that Minister of Tourism Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il , Minister of Insurance Amal 'Thman, and Aswan Governor Major General Ahmad Shawqi al-Mitayni will proceed today to the tourist city of Abu Sunbul to investigate the incident and to offer all necessary assistance to the ferry's casualties.

The Aswan Security Directorate has received a notification from 'Imad Sabri Kami, the official responsible for ports security in the touristic township of Abu Sunbul, indicating that the "10 Ramadan" ferry caught fire at 0315 today some 10 km from Abu Sunbul.

The ferry had started its journey on Monday at 1600 on its way to Wadi Halfa. It had been operating on the Aswan-Wadi Halfa shipping route since 1973.

— Major General Faruq Nur ad-Din, asistant to the interior minister and Aswan security director, has said 500 passengers were rescued from the burning ferry. He also said Interior Minister Major General Hasan Abu Basha has ordered the dispatch of rescue planes carrying (?more than 50) officer and soldier frogmen and river rescue men.

The armed forces have also decided to send [words indistinct].

A team composed of Aswan doctors and Passport Department officials and members of the People's Assembly in the governorate went to Abu Sunbul today to inspect the site of the incident and give aid to the victims.

Mubarak To Attend UN Conference in Belgrade

NC241626 Cairo MENA in English 1508 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak will attend part of the meetings of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) due to be held here between June 6 and 30, it was officially announced here today.

The conference will also be attended by ten heads of state and governments, among whom are the president of Argentina, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Bangladesh prime minister.

This was announced by the chariman of the Yugoslav committee organizer of the conference, in a press conference held here today.

He said 135 countries represented by 1,500 delegates in addition to 320 representatives of international government and non-governmental have so far accepted to participate in the conference.

About 600 foreign and Yugoslav newsmen would cover the conference meetings.

AL-AHALI: 'As-Sadat's Mafia' Shielded

PM241235 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 18 May 83 p 10

[Dr 'Abd al-'Azim Anis article: "Responsibility of As-Sadat's Mafia"]

[Excerpts] Any impartial observer in recent days cannot fail to have felt a growing anxiety over the Egyptian authorities' attitude toward the opposition, which is indicating a hot summer or probably an angry fall.

It is easy for the authorities to blame the opposition for this situation, to say that it is an unconstructive opposition failing to come forward with proposals for solving the country's problems and indulging in abuse and invective.

The truth is quite the opposite, for the opposition is hampered by the restrictions imposed on ordinary public freedoms recognized in world democratic countries, such as holding public gatherings and staging peaceful demonstrations in protest against the government's policy.

All that the opposition owns are three weekly papers, while the government owns innumerable daily and weekly newspapers and magazines in addition to radio and television, to which the opposition has no access.

The accusation that the opposition does not put forward proposals is unfounded. It is also astonishing that some people are trying to involve President Mubarak in such a challenge. During and after the national economic conference the opposition submitted constructive proposals on all major issues which were published in the opposition papers. It is not the opposition's fault that the proposals did not please the government.

The proposals were not in the least socialist and did not involve taking measures that any capitalist government would refrain from taking. Nevertheless, these proposals did not please the government because they are not "open-door" policy proposals. But how can we submit proposals like that when we oppose the open-door policy and believe that it has subjected the Egyptian economy to subservience to the United Statesand that it is largely responsible for the stifling increase in the cost of living from

which the majority of people are suffering.

It would have been easy for the opposition to reply to this accusation by saying that it is not a consultative bureau for the government to give it advice, and it would have been right had it said so. But the fact is that the opposition, after the platform incident [assassination of As-Sadat] and after President Mubarak assumed office, was looking forward to opening a new chapter in political life and adopting a stand that is more positive than negative in criticizing the new regime. In this regard it has submitted many proposals seeking to rectify the Egyptian internal and external political and economic course. In this situation the president is supposed to be above party conflicts and an arbiter between the parties; that is, to be the president of all the Egyptians both in words and in deeds. The situation also calls for a clear change in the Cabinet and the legislature which has been set up by a forgery on the part of [former Interior Minister] An-Nabawi Isma'il and which does not reflect the political forces in Egyptian society.

For this reason the opposition was hoping tht the president would not be involved in the National Democratic Party [NDP] or, more precisely, As-Sadat's mafia.

This As-Sadat mafia, which is represented by the NDP leaders and key figures in the government, the People's Assembly, and the media, and represents the interests of the parasitic elements in society — beginning with [Prime Minister] Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and [People's Assembly Speaker] Sufi Abu Talib and ending with [*Al-Akhbar* chief editor] Musa Sabri and [*October* chief editor] Anis Mansur — has been and still is a major obstacle to any real change in Egypt's internal and external policies. Such a change would be an indictment of its policies and anachronistic practices and a threat to the personal interest of its figures.

In the early months of President Mubarak's rule it actually appeared that the president was following such a middle course, which is not exactly the course advocated by the opposition but which also is not the course of As-Sadat's mafia. This was evident in several internal and external policies that augured well for Egypt and the Arab world. But this did not last long, for soon President Mubarak became the NDP chairman and soon he began to listen to party figures and leaders. This was reflected in decisions and actions that are far removed from the Egyptian public's aspirations and signaled a return to the old practices.

Of these practices in particular were the new law on the lawyers syndicate, the question of the Ras Banas military base which was quietly granted to the United States, the renewed commitment to the open-door policy, the question of Coptic Pope Shinudah, and even the political stands toward the PLO and the U.S. initiatives in the Arab area in which Egypt's official stand seemed too close to the U.S. stand for national Arab feeling to tolerate.

So that nobody will forget, all this happened before the eruption of the crisis over Haykal's book "Autumn of Fury". Obviously Haykal did not consult the opposition on the contents of his book or on the date of its publication. It is also obvious to every reasonable man that the fabricated furor over the book was not out of respect for the dead, as 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi claims. Rather it is because the book signaled exposure of the political scandals of a a whole decade of Egyptian history. Let us dwell on some of them which nobody has dared to deny.

First, As-Sadat was in communication with the Germans during World War II through radio equipment that was seized in dancer Hikmat Fahmi's river boathouse.

Second, As-Sadat joined the Iron Guard which King Faruq established in order to assassinate his opponents and which was under the control of Yusuf Rasahd and his wife Nahid Rashad. In this capacity As-Sadat twice tried to assassinate Al-Wafd party leader Mustafa an-Nahhas.

Third, As-Sadat, during 'Abd an-Nasir's regime, used to receive a monthly payment from Kamal Adham, director of Saudi intelligence, with the knowledge of and according to an arrangement with U.S. intelligence. This is not an accusation by Moscow or the Arab communists; it was said by James Hoagland in *The Washington Post* on the basis of congressional committees' investigation of U.S. intelligence. As-Sadat made no attempt to deny this.

Fourth, the U.S. intelligence used to spend $25 million annually to protect As-Sadat's person against assassination. This included the purchase of a special plane and the retraining of his bodyguards.

Fifth, As-Sadat was a founding member of the "(savary) club", which included Egyptian intelligence, the Shah's intelligence, Moroccan intelligence, Saudi intelligence, and French intelligence in order to launch military ventures in Africa and protect the pro-American regimes there. Egyptian forces participated in protecting Mobutu's regime in the Congo within this strange club.

This club was closely linked to U.S. intelligence and Israeli intelligence. It was the club that prepared for [As-Sadat's] visit to Jerusalem by arranging a meeting between Hasan at-Tuhami and Dayan in King Hassan's palace in Rabat.

This is some of what Haykal published in his book, which also clearly accuses As-Sadat of failing to exploit politically the Egyptian Army's national military action in October 1973. We face one of two choices here: Either Haykal is a liar and should therefore be brought to trial; or he is right, which we think is more likely as this is evident in the fact that the government hastened to confiscate the book and enact a law banning the publication of documents except after a lapse of 20 years.

The confiscation of the book does not concern only the question of freedom of publication. What is more important, in my view, is that the authorities are afraid that the people will know the truth about political practices during As-Sadat's regime and in whose interest they were being carried out as well as the truth about the ruler that tried to deceive them. The opposition considers the publication of this book and public discussion on it tantamount to immunizing the people against being once again the object of such deception. As for confiscating the book, it means that the government does not want this people to be immunized against such practices, which serve the U.S. colonialist policy.

The dilemma we are facing is that As-Sadat's mafia was still in power when the book was published and so it was not content with confiscating the book and waging a ferocious campaign against its author and the opposition, but also hastened to enact a new publications law within 24 hours at a time when a bill on buildings has long been faltering in the People's Assembly.

Communique: Iranian 'Naval Target' Destroyed

JN241640 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 83

[Communique No 1,101 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 May]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In the interest of preserving the security of great Iraq and the future of its people, the soldiers of right and principles are continuing their brave operations at the front against the Khomeyniite forces of aggression. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. At noon today, our daring navy dicovered two enemy naval targets attempting to leave Bandar-e Khomeyni. Our brave naval units and daring naval air force attacked them and were able at 1400 today to destroy one of them. The other target fled toward the Iranian oilfields of Barkan. Our naval units and planes returned to their bases after successfully destroying the enemy target and seeing the burning vessel swallowed by the Arab Gulf waters.

2. Yesterday, an Iranian soldier sought refuge with our units in the northern sector of the front, escaping the terror and tyranny of the suspect Khomeyniite regime. He was safely evacuated to the rear. It has been ascertained that the enemy losses in the same sector on 22 May were 14 killed, and 2 vehicles and 4 infantry positions destroyed, in addition to the losses mentioned in our Communique No 1,099 issued on 22 May 1983.

3. One was killed and one vehicle carrying soldiers and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. One was killed and one infantry position destroyed — killing those manning it — in the central sector of the front.

5. One was killed in the area east of Basra.

6. The mean Iranian enemy today shelled the township of Zurbatiyah and its environs, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 May 1983

Iraq Proposes 'Special Peace Agreement' With Iran

JN251044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 25 May (INA) — Iraq has announced its readiness to sign a special peace agreement [ittifaq salam khass] with Iran under the supervision of the United Nations. According to the proposed plan, both sides will pledge not to attack each other's towns and villages despite the continuation of the war.

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz told INA today that Iraq is willing to accept UN observers on either side of the border to insure that both sides abide by this agreement.

In this statement, which he made to mark tomorrow's visit by a UN mission to Iraq to inspect the damage caused to towns and civilian installations in Iraq and Iran, 'Aziz added that the proposed agreement will, from the technical aspect, spare towns and peaceful inhabitants from destruction and harm.

Tariq 'Aziz explained that Iraq will receive the mission, assigned by the UN secretary general to inspect the damage caused to its towns and civilian installations as a result of the war that Iran has waged against Iraq since 4 September 1980. He affirmed that Iraq will cooperate with the mission within the framework of the agreement reached with the UN General Secretariat.

'Aziz pointed out that the Iraqi position adds a new humanitarian dimension to the other humanitarian and responsible positions that it has declared and abided by throughout the period of conflict with Iran.

The Iraqi official affirmed that Iraq's readiness to conclude this peace agreement will test the Tehran rulers' claims regarding the attack on towns and peaceful inhabitants and the seriousness of their concern about the security of their citizens, as well as their respect for humanitarian principles, even at a minimum level.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Views Lebanese-Israeli Agreement

JN250802 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 25 May (INA) — The newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* has stressed that the Lebanese-Zionist agreement contains things that restrict Lebanon's sovereignty over its territory and subject it to restrictions that may develop into something more dangerous than the agreement provisions.

In an editorial today, the paper adds: Regardless of everything in the agreement, particularly the harm inflicted on Lebanon and the Arab nation as a result of this agreement, national Lebanese and Arab efforts should now be devoted to the preventing all forms and methods of normalizing relations.

It continues: Normalizing relations in Lebanon means turning this country into a bridgehead for Zionist subversion inside the Arab nation. If this bridgehead continues to exist, the harm that will be inflicted on the nation will be massive.

The paper then calls on Lebanon to adhere to the Collective Arab Defense Pact and the Palestinian cause in accordance with the general framework of Arab decisionmaking. Otherwise, the Zionist enemy will achieve its aims from this agreement and the Arab nation as well as Lebanon will be the losers.

Iraqi-French Talks End; Agreements Signed

JN240946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Paris, 24 May (INA) — The official talks between Iraq and France were concluded here late last night. The two sides signed agreements dealing with all aspects of bilateral relations. They were signed for Iraq by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and for France by Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations.

After the signing ceremony, Tariq 'Aziz told an INA correspondent that the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere expressing

both governments' determination to continue the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and France and to develop them in all spheres.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister arrived in Paris on Sunday at the head of a delegation on a visit to France.

President Receives PDRY Minister, Message

JN241048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 24 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received an oral message from PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dealing with the areas of cooperation between the two fraternal countries, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in the region in general. The message was delivered by PDRY Education Minister Hasan Ahmad as-Sallami when the president received him today.

Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im, director of the presidential office; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister; and the PDRY ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Foreign Ministry Denounces South Africa

GF250730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Iraq has reaffirmed that its support for the people of Namibia and the other colonized peoples stems from its firm belief in the legitimacy of this struggle, and its commitment to boycotting the racist regime of South Africa.

In a statement issued today, on the week of solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and the other colonized peoples, the Foreign Ministry noted that on all occasions, Iraq has called for tightening the oil embargo on the racist regime of South Africa in compliance with the basic and firm policy of Iraq, under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn, for fighting imperialism in its old and new forms — racism and apartheid.

The statement explained that the racist regime of South Africa intentionally ignores the UN resolutions, violates international norms and conventions, and further challenges the will of the world's community through consecrating occupation, aggression, and plundering Namibia's resources. South Africa also violates international norms through stepping up its racist practices, implementing an apartheid policy against the native people of South Africa, carrying out aggressive acts aimed at destabilizing the situation in the region — particularly in Angola and other confrontation states — launching organized military attacks against these countries, and through adopting a policy of expansion, suppression, terrorism, and annihilation against the African peoples and liberation movements.

The statement noted that this obnoxious regime has ascertained that it is like the Zionist entity, which has adopted aggression, expansion, suppression, and racism against the Arab people in Palestine. The massacres of Sabra and Shatila stand as chapters of the annihilatory designs that this entity has been carrying out since it usurped Palestine, applying its racist theories which are identical to those of apartheid.

The detailed statement exposed the practices of the racist minority in South Africa, whose criminal relationship with the Zionist entity is being strengthened because of their hostile racist theories and expansionist intentions, which also poses a danger to the African Continent and the entire Arab region through their cooperation in nuclear armament and nuclear technology. The imperialist countries, particularly the United States, support their aggression and illegitimate occupation of the African provinces and Arab territory.

The statement affirmed that the heroic and historic struggle of the people of Namibia deserves political and moral support because no matter how dreadful the policy of suppression, tyranny, and exploitation becomes, the day will come when the African peoples in southern Africa, and the Arab people in Palestine, will achieve their hopes and aspirations for freedom, independence, and national sovereignty.

Ramadan Leaves For Official Visit to Manila

JN241911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 24 May (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left Baghdad for Manila tonight leading a delegation on an official visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the Philippine prime minister.

In a predeparture statement to INA, Ramadan said that the visit comes within the framework of exchanging visits by officials of the two countries aimed at developing and expanding relations between them, following the noticeable improvement of these relations in all fields over the past few years.

Ramadan also said that meetings of the Joint Iraqi-Philippine Committee will be held during the visit, and that he will hold talks on advanced agreements for long-term cooperation in various fields.

Ramadan's delegation includes Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; a number of specialists from the foreign and economic relations committee of the RCC; officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Higher Education, Scientific Research, Oil, Industry and Minerals, and Light Industries; and experts representing various industries.

AR-RA'Y Raps U.S. Vote Against UNEP Resolution

JN241236 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 May 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Unacceptable Provocation," *Ar-Ra'y* says: Contrary to traditional U.S. policy, which tends to show Israel's moderate face, the current policy has deemed it better to manifest Israel's grim and extreme face particularly when the United States unilaterally voted against the resolution adopted by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) condemning the Israeli two-seas project. Among the contradictions that draw one's attention is that the United States has adopted this stand at a time when Israel itself did not participate in voting on this resolution. It is as if the U.S. position wanted to prove that it is more committed to the Israeli plans than Israel itself. It is no secret that such U.S. behavior constitutes unacceptable and unjustified provocation, particularly since it comes at a time when the United States is playing the role of mediator to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Ar-Ra'y adds: Needless to say, the U.S. Administration is fully aware of the environmental hazards, political dangers, and excesses inherent in the Israeli project against Jordan's sovereignty. Thus, it is hard to find a logical reason justifying this U.S. behavior. Still, it is not hard to reveal the full background of this behavior, the most significant aspects of which are:

1. This U.S. stand is an application of the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding that was signed after the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

2. Creating a provocative atmosphere that would lead to a reaction against what is described as U.S. peace efforts.

3. Using this reaction, when it takes place, as an excuse for the U.S. Administration, alongside other excuses to which that administration has contributed, to retreat from exerting these efforts and to hold the Arab side responsible [for the failure of these efforts].

Ar-Ra'y concludes: Thus, the U.S. position on the UNEP resolution suggests that it is a link in a series of provocative acts, which were prepared in advance to achieve the same objective; such as the release of the U.S. planes deal to Israel and the U.S. disregard of the Israeli suppression and settlement policies in the occupied territories. These acts are aimed at proving that the U.S. peace efforts will be useless. The region is currently witnessing numerous events intended to prompt the Arabs to reject these efforts so the U.S. Administration may use this rejection as the justification it is looking for to cover its retrogression and evasion of responsibility. It is strange that the Arabs have been patient to this extent.

AD-DUSTUR Urges Firm U.S. Stand on Settlements

JN241047 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 May 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Required U.S. Commitment," *Ad-Dustur says: Israeli War Minister Moshe Arens has confirmed* U.S. understanding of the objectives of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. To give categorical proof of this understanding, Arens pointed out that Washington did not ask Israel to stop the invasion 48 or 72 hours after launching the destructive Israeli military operations. Leaving this aside, Arens' assertions have not brought out anything new or disclosed any secrets. Israel would not have embarked on any act of aggression or occupied any part of other people's territories had it not obtained direct or indirect U.S. support for such acts. What concerns us here is the Israeli war minister's reference to U.S.-Israeli differences over the settlement issue. These differences are confirmed by a great deal of evidence. As a matter of fact, Israel has rejected President Reagan's initiative because it calls for freezing the settlements.

Ad-Dustur adds: We ask, what are the possibilities of such differences continuing? We also ask, what would prevent Israel from obtaining a U.S. understanding of its settlement policy similar to that of its invasion of Lebanon? In Washington's view, the building of settlements had been an illegal matter. This view then denied that building settlements was an obtacle to peace. The U.S. Administration's current view is that the building of settlements is an unencouraging factor in creating prospects for a political settlement. If we add to these U.S. retrogressive steps the mounting Israeli settlement activities, we will be in a position to say that Israel's success in enforcing a fait accompli in the West Bank and Gaza would be sufficient for a U.S. understanding of this Israeli aggression against values, principles, and international pacts and laws.

Ad-Dustur concludes: The criterion of the true U.S. view of the Israeli settlement program, and the criterion of the U.S. commitment to the principle of rejecting the acquisition of other people's land by force, exists in a clear and firm U.S. official stand, which affirms the illegality of settlement and recognizes that the West Bank and Gaza are occupied territory. In the absence of [an assertion of] such a stand, in light of the mounting settlement activity against the land and the population, the Arabs do not have a single guarantee that Washington will not change its stand on this aggression, and will not have the slightest problem in announcing Israel's right to seize other people's lands and expel them from these lands.

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Political Committee Meeting
NC241335 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 24 May 83

[Telephone dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah in the Republican Palace — live]

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil informed the higher liaison body's political committee, which he chaired today, that he sent an envoy to former President Franjiyah to review several initiatives with him within the framework of national solidarity. All of the Lebanese people have declared their solidarity with the government and have noted the progress made in liberating Lebanese territory from all non-Lebanese forces. The opposition by some parties did not go beyond an objection in principle and remained within the framework of the freedom and democracy enjoyed and safeguarded in Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil spoke about the Arab stances thanking the Arab governments for their understanding of the Lebanese stance and Lebanon's efforts to liberate its territory.

His excellency emphasized the Lebanese determination to preserve the distinguished traditional relations with Syria through continuous dialogue — which has never ceased with the Syrian officials — and which aims at completing the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, concerning which the Lebanese Government will show no leniency.

His excellency noted the serious incidents in the mountain area in the last 2 days stressing that in the absence of the legitimate authorities certain people temper with security and persist in harming the citizens and the homeland's image. President al-Jumayyil affirmed that contacts are continuing to calm down the situation. The day the legitimate authority controls all Lebanese areas it will undertake the protection of the citizens as the state's responsibility in this field should be.

Chief of the main military operations room in the Republican Palace staff, Colonel Victor Rahmah, presented at the outset of the meeting a security review focused on the activity of the Lebanese Army and the multinational force in greater Beirut at the security and development [as heard] levels. The security review included the president's inspection tour of the Lebanese Army positions accompanied by Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus. The security review also noted his excellency's efforts which resulted yesterday in the release of Bishop Yusuf Khuri and 107 kidnapped persons, within the framework of efforts to restore complete calm.

Al-Jumayyil Reviews Situation With Salam
NC241234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 May 83

[text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning met with former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam with whom he reviewed the current local and regional situation and the government's course to ensure the withdrawals from Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim will tomorrow meet with representatives of the states participating in the UN emergency forces in southern Lebanon for consultations over the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the UN emergency forces' role in the coming phase.

Saudi Arabia Devises Settlement Plan With Syria
NC241402 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon has learned from special sources that Saudi Arabia has devised a settlement plan between Lebanon and Syria aimed at withdrawing the Syrian forces and the Palestinians from Al-Biqa' and the north. These sources say that Riyadh has started Arab contacts that have so far included Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria to give the plan a comprehensive Arab character. Within this context, a Saudi envoy is expected to tour these countries to explain the details of the plan and get support for it.

These sources point out that the Saudi plan is aimed at giving security guarantees to Syria along its border with Lebanon, and at preventing the formation of any front opposed to the Syrian 'Alawite regime in Lebanon. It provides that certain Arab countries, in addition to Saudi Arabia, pay financial compensation to Syria, including the installments that have not been paid, which Syria considers due to it for the cost of maintaining its forces' stay in Lebanon.

The Arab League stopped the last installment when it decided not to renew the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces, which turned into Syrian forces.

Junblatt To Meet Al-Jumayyil After Paris Visit
NC241238 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt today left Amman for Paris to meet on Thursday with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. He will then return to Beirut where he is expected to visit President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

It was learned in Amman that the date of this visit was set during the telephone call which Junblatt had last night with the Lebanese president and during which he denounced the kidnapping incidents in the mountain.

Junblatt Visited Upper al-Matn; Libyan Force
NC241850 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Informed sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that Walid Junblatt visited the Upper al-Matn area in the past few days. He asked for the reinforcement of the Ash-Shuf front with fighters and equipment.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon

today, a Libyan force estimated at 500 strong has entered the Al-Biqa' area through Syria. This force is equipped with T-72 tanks and long-range guns. It has taken up positions next to Palestinian positions of the Popular Front in the groves of the township of (Al-Rawdah) near Barr Ilyas. According to eyewitnesses, this force has 50 tanks and 10 rocket launchers with 40 muzzles mounted on vehicles.

Two days ago, Soviet experts installed radar equipment on a hill between Maksah and Qabb Ilyas. Three Soviet officers wearing military uniforms were seen in Shtawrah buying goods. They were accompanied by a Syrian interpreter.

Franjiyah Receives Al-Jumayyil Envoy 24 May
NC241555 Ihdin Radio Of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 May 83

[Text][Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah has postponed his weekly press conference, which was due to be held today, until tomorrow, Wednesday.

President Franjiyah today received President al-Jumayyil's envoy Dr Wadi' Haddad. They held a 2-hour meeting during which they discussed current developments.

Palestinian Disputes Widen; SAM-2 Bases Installed
NC241310 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1155 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The conflict between certain Palestinian groups has widened. The dispute spread from Ta'lbaya to Ba'labakk and the villages of (Ma'rabun), Ham and An-Nabi Sbat, where the disputing parties have sent new forces backed by vehicles, mortars, antiaircraft guns, and machineguns. Reports say that the area is witnessing extreme tension, prompting the inhabitants to leave these villages for safer areas.

In the (?Shufar) plain, two SAM-2 bases have been installed and the Syrian forces imposed a security cordon in the area, banning entry to or exit from the area. It has been reported that Soviet experts participated in the installation of both bases.

Syrians Side With Fatah Dissidents in Al-Biqa'
NC251551 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] In Al-Biqa', the Syrians have surrounded the areas of Ham and Ma'rabun to prevent 'Arafat's supporters who have recently entered Lebanon from carrying out any action against Fatah dissident Abu Musa and his comrades. The Syrians have set up a roadblock in Majdal 'Anjar for this purpose.

Our radio correspondent in Al-Biqa' points out that the Syrians have installed radar equipment in the area stretching from Shtawrah to the confrontation lines with Israel. He says that Soviet experts supervised the installation of this equipment and chose the most effective and appropriate sites for them.

Members of Ahmad al-Khatib's [former Lebanese Army member] organization today joined the leftist forces in the Duhur ash-Shuwayr.

The Israelis have released five persons from the Al-Qir'awn area who were detained about 2 weeks ago.

Syrians Reportedly Train Leftists in Sabotage
NC240940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Syrians are launching a major campaign in the north and Al-Biqa' of inciting the Lebanese people in the Syrian-occupied areas to oppose the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The campaign is taking political and military forms. The military aspect is represented in the training of communist and leftist groups in the camps of 'Irsal, Kafr Mishki and in the training of others in acts of sabotage against the vital interests of the Lebanese state, the multinational force, the European countries as well as interests connected with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq.

Measures Taken To Return Calm to Tripoli
NC241334 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] An expanded meeting was held at 1000 today in the port of Tripoli at Mayor 'Abd al-Qadir 'Alam ad-Din's office between the chairman of the municipal council and representatives of the political groups in the city. During the meeting, the conferees discussed the security situation in the port and ways of acting seriously and effectively to return calm and stability to the city. At the end of the meeting, the conferees decided on the following:

1. To ban all armed manifestations.

2. To ban entry of all armed men, whatever the party they belong to, to the port, and to ban shooting on any occasion.

3. To entrust the Internal Security Forces with the responsibility of implementing these measures.

4. To provide compensation for the damages resulting from recent clashes by the parties who caused the incidents.

Resistance Front Attacks IDF Patrol in South
NC241426 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front's forces carried out a new military operation against the Israeli occupation forces in the south at noon today. It has been reported that a group of the front's fighters attacked an enemy military patrol with rockers and machineguns while it was passing through the Ansar area, killing or wounding an unspecified number of the enemy's soldiers. Consequently, the occupation forces cordoned off and combed the area. They arrested some persons. A Zionist military spokesman has admitted the operation. He said that one soldier

was killed and another was wounded in the Ansar area when rockets were fired at their car.

Israeli Arranged Cease-Fire Violated 24 May
NC241820 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Following their failure to cause a breakdown on the security field by their recent (?acts) of kidnapping and murder, the Socialists and their communist allies have had recourse to indiscriminate shelling of villages in the 'Alayh district. But the local Lebanese Forces have maintained a strict respect of the cease-fire in order to frustrate the Socialists' attempt to provoke widespread violence.

Late this afternoon, the Lebanese Forces 5th Bureau issued a communique saying that the villages of Shartun, 'Ayn Traz, (Dayr ash-Shir), Rishmayya and (Ramhalah) had come under violent bombardment from Socialist positions in (Qubayy'), (Dar al-Harf), 'Aytat, 'Alayh, and Baysur in Upper al-Matn.

The Socialist shelling started suddenly at 1700 this afternoon, being first directed at (Ramhalah), three of whose inhabitants were seriously wounded. Reports said that the shelling was intensified shortly after 1800 and that smoke was seen rising from houses which had suffered direct hits.

Late this evening, the Israeli forces are reported to have arranged a cease-fire for 1900 hours and warned that they will strike against any position entering into action after this deadline. But reports just received said Socialist shells fell on Shartun at 1905.

RFL Reports Palestinians, Jordanians Arrive in Al-Biqa'
NC241832 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1745 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Reports from the Al-Biqa' valley say that members of the terrorist Jordanian military revolution group have arrived in Lebanon, where they are [word indistinct] activity. They are reported to be established in the Al-Baddawi Camp and in towns in the regions of Al-Hirmil and Ba'labakk. This new group includes Palestinian and Jordanian officers who fled Jordan during the battles of 1970.

Artillery Fire Hits Beirut Area Villages 24 May
NC241912 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] Beirut, May 24 (AFP) — Villages in the 'Alayh and Ash-Shuf regions came under artillery fire from Syrian-held positions today, while in Jerusalem, Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens warned that Syria was "showing signs of preparing for war."

The bombing — breaking a truce of several weeks started at 5:00 P.M. and was continuing two hours later, a communique by the united Christian militia, quoted by the Christian Phalangist Voice of Lebanon Radio, said.

At least three people were wounded in the village of Ramhalah, the communique added.

Shells hit the Wadi Shahrur sector of Beirut, 3-km (1.8 miles) east of the B'abda Presidential Palace and the thud of the bombs could be heard from parts of the city.

Ash-Shuf Cease-Fire Holding; Beirut Area Hit
NC241939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The cease-fire decision is still holding despite a limited Socialist violation on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat and Ash-Shuwayfat-Kafr Shima axes. At 2010 , the Suq al-Gharb area came under machinegun fire. No casualties have been reported.

On the other side, a clash took place between the Socialists and Syrian Army personnel in front of the Socialist Party's headquarters in Qar Nayil at 1830. It has been learned that one Socialist was killed and that there were an unspecified number of casualties in the ranks of the Syrians.

The areas of (Dayr as-Sir), Rishmayya, Rimhala, and Shartun tonight came under artillery fire which reached the woods of Wadi Shahrur [an area of Beirut] , where an artillery shell fell causing material damage only at 1900.

Syrians Emplace Artillery Pieces in North
NC241950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Seven 132-caliber guns have been positioned at the intersection leading to the township of Amyun in the Bishmizzin-Al-Kurah area. Each gun is manned by 1 officer and 12 soldiers. Four other 132-caliber guns have been emplaced in Kafr Hazir. They are manned by 2 officers and 100 soldiers who have been supplied with maps.

The Syrian forces have contructed reinforced concrete barricades on the Al-Madfun Bridge. Moreoever, they have brought about 40 T-72 tanks into the Al-Kurah area.

It has been observed that the number of Syrian and leftist forces has recently been increased in the Al-Hadath, Hasrun, and Bshirri areas, totalling about 7,500 persons equipped with tanks, rocket launchers, and heavy guns.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that fugitive Lieutenant Ahmad al-Khatib has obtained a promise for the return to his group of the weapons and equipment which the Syrian military police at the port of Tartus confiscated. Lieutenant al-Khatib has gone to 'Akkar, where he held a meeting in the Dahr Nassar Center and promised to distribute arms and ammunition to his followers in the north. The Voice of Lebanon has also learned that the leftist parties and the so-called Army of Arab Lebanon [the Al-Khatib Army] are preparing to carry out actions against some institutions in the north in coordination with the Syrian forces there.

Israeli Warplanes Overfly Sidon, Suburbs
NC251033 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Israeli warplanes have been flying in large numbers in the skies of Sidon and its suburbs since this morning.

The security reports have not mentioned any incidents in the mountain area, although caution continues to prevail in the areas of Upper Ash-Shuf, where the roads are still cut as a precautionary measure.

Beirut Reports Downing of Israeli Drone
NC251201 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1142 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] We have just received a report that the Syrian forces have downed an Israeli reconnaissance drone with a surface-to-air missile. This is the first such development since last summer's war operations in Lebanon.

An IDF spokesman said this morning that Syrian planes tried to intercept Israeli planes on a routine reconnaissance flight over Lebanon. The spokesman added that no dogfight developed and that the Israeli fighters returned to base, while others continued their flights as usual.

Security reports said Israeli warplanes today intensified their flights over Sidon up to Beirut, where they broke the sound barrier at 1100.

Confirmation of Downing Reported
NC251213 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] It has now been confirmed that the Syrian forces have shot down an Israeli reconnaissance plane, which fell between Niha and Jabal al-Kunaysah.

Khaddam Interview on Lebanese-Israeli Agreement
PM251229 Paris An-Nahar Al-'Arabi Wa Ad-Duwali in Arabic 23-29 May 83 pp 10-12

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by Wadi' Al-Hilu in Damascus — date not given]

[Text] Have official Lebanese-Syrian relations broken down beyond repair? It appears from Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's reply that they have.

"If Egypt was on Syria's borders, war would have broken out between us because of the signing of the Camp David accord. What is between us and Lebanon is much greater than what is between Syria and Egypt. We shall do all we can to thwart this agreement, which we consider to be far more dangerous than the Camp David accords."

This was what Khaddam said at the beginning of the interview, which *An-Nahar Al-'Arabi Wa Ad-Duwali* sought to focus on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and was concluded in difficult, if not impossible, conditions. But 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam believes in refusing to submit to the status quo and in continuing to resist the Israeli occupation.

Question: It appears that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is a fait accompli. The question that comes to mind is: What comes after this agreement?

Answer: It is wrong to describe what has taken place as an agreement because an agreement requires the presence of equal elements. We all know that equality was lacking because of the Israeli occupation. Syria considers this agreement illegal and cannot look at it as something that could be acceptable.

So the situation after the agreement is no different from before it: There is an occupation and there are acts of domination, and agreements under that occupation, which the Lebanese nationalists will resist in every possible way in order to defend national dignity and independence. We will provide every assistance to the latter, who have undertaken to liberate Lenanon from two occupations, Israel's and that of the factions.

Question: It is obvious now that since Israel has declared its willingness to withdraw, the Israeli ball seems to be in the Syrian court, particularly as Syria announced its refusal to withdraw.

Answer: To say that the Israeli ball is in the Syrian court is a great misrepresentation. There is no Israeli withdrawal; what there is is a realization of Israeli objectives. The Israeli chief of staff said in a statement: With the agreement, we have achieved more than the objectives planned for the "Peace for Galilee" Operation. When the Israelis say "we have achieved more than we expected," how can it be said that there is an Israeli withdrawal? Israel has achieved its objectives and wants to preserve these objectives without paying the price. The Israeli forces might withdraw, but the Israeli objectives have been achieved.

Question: there remains the question of what the Syrian move will be at this stage, particularly since the agreement has already been signed. Does Syria have anything to offer other than asking others to learn the lessons of the past?

Answer: All in all, this agreement has stripped Lebanon of its freedom and independence. It is also regarded as a retreat from the pledge the Lebanese leaders made at the beginning of independence that Lebanon will be neither the center nor the channel for anything that might jeopardize Syria's security and interests. In light of this situation, Syria is faced with great tasks, some of which concern support for the Lebanese national action to liberate Lebanon while others concern the defense of its national security. We must recognize that under this agreement, Israel has a presence along the Syrian-Lebanese borders. Those who are involved in this agreement must draw the conclusions as to what Syria should do to protect its security, which now constitutes the security of the whole Arab nation.

Question: Does this mean that Syria will declare war in response to the agreement?

Answer: Syria will not wage war in order to thwart the agreement and does not need to do so. There are many ways to thwart this agreement. Syria's position is defensive; it is defending itself and Lebanon's honor and dignity. But Syria has many means of protecting its national security and will take all appropriate measures, because any gain achieved by Israel is by necessity a threat to Syria's security. We have informed the Lebanese President that the duration of our forces' stay in Lebanon depends on the removal of these Israeli gains.

Question: Don't you think that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement reached was the result of the facts of the situation, which were that Lebanon was confronting Israel alone. This is in addition to the internal war that has been raging for 8 years.

Answer: First of all, the future of peoples is not determined by status quos. If this was the case we would not have witnessed the triumph of national liberation movements or seen Syria, Lebanon, or Vietnam as independent states.

What determines the peoples' future is their will for freedom and independence. Second, Lebanon did not fight; it was the victim of aggression.

Question: If Syria does not wish to wage war in order to liberate the land and if Lebanon agreed to sign an agreement with Israel for the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanese territories, the question remains: What will Syria do?

Answer: I believe that to put the question this way is somewhat wrong. I believe there is a difference between your choosing the appropriate time to take a certain action and having that action imposed on you. There is a difference between saying that Syria does not wish to wage war and saying that Syria is determined to achieve balance and create all the conditions to force the enemy to withdraw. The issue is not a choice saying either we wage war today or we surrender to the enemy. The basic issue is to look into providing all the requirements for options that would enable us to carry out such options. [as published]

Question: How do you see the present Arab situation?

Answer: There is no doubt that we all, as citizens and officials, wish that the Arab situation was different from what it is now. We have to make great efforts in order to rectify the Arab situation.

Question: After Camp David the Arab countries tried to boycott Egypt. What was the result in your view?

Answer: Anyone who goes to Egypt and meets with Egyptian citizens will realize the boycott's affect on Egypt, psychologically and materially. Moreover, Egypt is not Lebanon; it is a big country with large resources. Yet it is suffering many economic and political difficulties as a result of the Arab boycott, bearing in mind that historically, Egypt has a special position among the Arabs. It is the major Arab power that contributed to the defense of Arab causes. We all know what sacrifices the Egyptian people made. Nevertheless, As-Sadat's policy forced the Arabs to boycott Egypt.

Question: Does Syria have any condition or conditions for withdrawal from Lebanon other than its well-known condition of unconditional Israeli withdrawal?

Answer: Syria's basic condition is unconditional Israeli withdrawal and the achievement of national balance on the grounds that this is the only way to achieve Lebanon's security and stability.

Question: How do you evaluate what has happened between 1976 and the present? Could a better situation have been possible?

Answer: Between 1976 and the present many international and regional developments have affected the situation in the area. Most important of these was the Camp David agreement and its immediate effect on Lebanon. In addition, there were also the obstacles put before the Riyadh and Cairo resolutions [on the situation in Lebanon]. All these negative factors have contributed to the implementation of the Israeli and U.S. plans.

Saudi Envoy Meets Al-Asad; Delivers Letter

JN241326 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, Saudi King Fahd's envoy and deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard. The meeting was attended by 'Abdullah Salih al-Fadl, Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

Shaykh at-Tuwayjiri delivered a letter from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the president.

Al-Asad Message to Fahd

JN241559 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, Saudi King Fahd's envoy. 'Abdullah Salih al-Fadl, Saudi ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

Shaykh at-Tuwayjiri delivered a message to the president from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the situation in the region in general and the Lebanese situation in particular.

The president asked At-Tuwayjiri to convey a reply message and greetings to King Fahd.

Amman Reports Envoy Departure

JN242119 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Saudi Arabia is apparently playing a mediation role between Syria and Lebanon on the troop withdrawal agreement. An envoy of Saudi King Fahd brought a message today to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Official sources in Damascus said the envoy later returned home with a message from Al-Asad to the Saudi monarch. According to reporters, the message is connected with the situation in the area in general and in Lebanon in particular.

Al-Asad Receives UAE President's Message

JN251202 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] At 1215 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, who conveyed a message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan dealing with the situation in the region. The president gave a reply message to the UAE envoy and asked him to give his greetings to Shaykh Zayid.

Lebanon's Rashid Karami Arrives in Damascus

JN251234 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus at 1300 today on a visit to Syria. 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs, received him at 'Adhra'.

AL-WATAN on Release of Former President, Others

GF241108 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 23 May 83 p 1

[By 'Abdallah Hamdan]

[Excerpt] Amman — Within the next 48 hours, the Syrian Government will release a large number of political figures who were arrested in 1970 when President Hafiz al-Asad came to power.

Al-Watan has learned that these figures include former President Nur ad-Din al-Atasi, former Prime Minister Yusuf Zu'ayin, former Ba'thist Party Assistant Secretary General [and former Defense Minister] Salah Jadid, and Ba'thist Party National

Command members Dafi al-Jumay'an and Hakim al-Fayiz. The latter two hold Jordanian nationality.

A Jordanian popular delegation, which included relatives of the detainees, left for Damascus on 22 May.

TISHRIN Links Begin's U.S. Visit to New Attack
JN250902 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 25 May (SANA) — The newspaper *Tishrin* says that one of the many serious results of the Lebanese Government signing the contract of submission is that the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement has entered a new phase, which began by signing a memorandum of understanding related to this agreement.

In a commentary today, the paper adds that the implementation of every hostile U.S.-Israeli step is followed by a new memorandum of understanding on the next step. It points out that Zionist Prime Minister Menahem Begin intends to visit Washington in a few weeks to fix the next target of aggression and to draw up its detailed plan.

Tishrin adds: The Israeli enemy's preparations and reinforcements opposite the Syrian forces in Lebanon indicate that Syria will be the next target, according to the new hostile memorandum of understanding. The paper does not rule out a possible Israeli blow to Syria and its forces in Lebanon before Begin's visit to Washington for two reasons: First, Israel imagines that it can delude Syria and deceive it into believing that the aggression will take place after preparations for it are made during the visit; second, Begin believes he must go to the United States with new prospects serving the strategic cooperation agreement with the Americans, the first of which is that Syria should not be in a position enabling it to foil the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Commentary on Phalangist-U.S.-Israeli Link
JN241313 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the secrets are finally being disclosed. The agreement that the Lebanese authority has signed with Israel has appendices and supplements that confirm that Lebanon is in danger and that its Arab affiliation is the target. The Phalangists are giving publicity to a joint defense pact with Israel, the United States is talking about a U.S.-Lebanese agreement of understanding, and Menahem Begin is clearly refusing to set a date for the withdrawal of his invasion forces.

Amid this U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist approach, the U.S. secretary of state has come out with his assurances in which he said that Lebanon has been officially informed that the U.S. Marines are on Lebanese territory for an unspecified period of time. Between the statements and clarifications coming out of Washington and Tel Aviv, secrets and agreements have been disclosed committing the Lebanese to become cells in the Israeli body, and Lebanon to become a base for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. The task of such RDF bases is to work against Arab interests and for the common interests of the United States and Israel. The statements and clarifications coming out of the Phalangist circles indicate that the United States and Israel have set a condition for the Israeli withdrawal; it is to kill the national spirit of our people in Lebanon by striking at the forces that reject the agreement of submission and humiliation.

Therefore, the Phalangists have become a major party in the implementation of the U.S.-Israeli condition. This is confirmed by the current developments in the Ash-Shuf and Jabal Lubnan regions, and other developments that prove the Lebanese regime only represents the Phalangist Party. Otherwise, what are the Beirut government's explanations for the Phalangists' large-scale campaign of hunting down every Lebanese nationalist, irrespective of his political and religious leanings?

Menahem Begin explained this fact when he told the Knesset yesterday that the invasion of Lebanon had acheived objectives not only for Israel, but also for several other parties that are interested in the continued Israeli presence on Lebanese territory. It is common knowledge to every Lebanese and Arab that the Phalangist Party has allied itself with Israel without any regard for the Lebanese interests. It is also common knowledge that Phalangist strategy is against Lebanon's Arab affiliation. Perhaps, it was this fact that made Begin say that several other parties are also interested in Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

In the face of these established facts, Syria had no choice but to adopt the stand dictated by the pan-Arab interests, which is to defend Lebanon's unity, independence, and Arab affiliation. Syria's diplomatic moves on the Arab level need no further explanation. The link [defense pact] that the Phalangists are seeking for Lebanon, will not just be against one Arab country, but the whole nation. Syria, which has taken upon itself to be a barrier defending the Arab homeland against danger, has not adopted just one method in its strategy. Syria has affirmed, through its struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad, that building Arab power and establishing a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, is an objective it is trying hard to achieve.

Peace, the American way, is only a broad process to humiliate all the Arabs. Camp David has turned Egypt into a base for the United States and a weight to be added to the Israeli power. The agreement of humiliating Lebanon has come to further dismember the Arab body and, consequently, spread Arab defeatism before the Zionist danger. The Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory is the outcome of Israeli occupation of the whole of Palestine, Sinai, and the Golan. Therefore, contrary to what the defenders of U.S. policy claim, the U.S. concern is about Israeli interests; it is an obvious attempt to violate Arab rights in Palestine, and keep the Arab territories under the control of Zionist occupation.

LE MONDE: Syria Prepared for 'Trial of Strength'
LD240942 Paris Le Monde in French 22-23 May 83 p 11

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "President al-Asad Takes Risk of Trial of Strength"]

[Excerpts] Damascus [no date given] — Against a background of clearly orchestrated marching feet, the Syrian press is pursuing its campaign against the "contract of submission" that Lebanon has reached with Israel. "This peace treaty dares not admit that it is worse than the one reached by Egypt following the Camp David agreements," Mr Ahmad Iskandar told us. The Ba'thist government's information minister and spokesman referred first to the provisions of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement envisaging, in particular, an end to the state of war, a normalization eventually involving trade, the creation of "liaison bureaus" that would precede the establishment of embassies, and the censorship to be imposed on the Lebanese press to prevent it from indulging in "any form of propaganda hostile" to Israel. "You will see," Mr Iskandar commented, "the Beirut newspapers, which nobody has ever succeeded in subjugating, will henceforth be less free to criticize the Begin government than the Tel Aviv newspapers."

Worse still, according to him, Lebanon has abandoned its sovereignty. Not only will Israel maintain a military presence in the south of the country, with a demarcation line around 50km from the Syrian border, but will also, according to him, exercise air and naval surveillance over all Lebanese territory, thus placing Syria at the mercy of Mr Begin's generals. Withdrawing Damascus' troops from the Al-Biqa' valley would amount to giving the Israeli army a "corridor" enabling it to reach Damascus in a few hours.

Whether or not Lebanon has resigned itself to concluding a "contract of submission," whether or not its parliament and its government are representative, it nonetheless still has the power to determine its future as it wishes at the level of strict international law. To this objection raised by the passing journalist, Damascus officials reply that the "Western press" is unaware or pretends to be unaware of the "exceptional and preferential character" of relations between Lebanon and Syria. The two "territories," the information minister told us in this connection, are "as indivisible as twin brothers," the stronger of the two — Syria in this case — having "the right and duty to protect the other ....

However sincere they are in raising Syria's "historical rights" over Lebanon, it would be surprising if the Damascus leaders had any illusions about their capacity to arouse any international support.

The Syrian head of state is clearly not counting on public opinion to win his case. "Israel," an official told us, "indulged in a typical attack by invading Lebanon, causing tens of thousands of victims before imposing the conditions for its withdrawal without the international community raising the slightest objection. Would our conditions be less virtuous?"

Thus for Syria, the problem is not posed in moral or legal terms. It has decided to veto the 17 May agreement even if it means sparking off a trial of strength. Its main trump card is the Soviet Union's "unswerving support." The latter is urging President al-Asad to show "firmness." "We will reject the diktat whatever the consequences," Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stated.

War is probably not imminent, but the influx of the most modern Soviet weapons shows that Moscow and Damascus are preparing for any eventuality.

Palestine Broadcast on U.S. Security Arrangements
JN242144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 May 83

[Palestine Broadcast: from "On the Events" program]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: The Americans have said that Israel has been nominated to enter the U.S. security alliance, whose objectives and parties have become clear. This alliance includes all the Arab states that granted facilities in their territories to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. The U.S. State Department announced that Israel welcomed participation in the security pact, which includes Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, and Oman, and which is welcomed by other parties in the region. What will the reaction by the aforementioned Arab states be? It is clear that the governments of these states have agreed to be Israel's partners in a U.S. security pact, otherwise they would have canceled the facilities granted to the U.S. RDF in their territories as long as the presence of these facilities means they are parties in a military pact that includes Israel. [sentence as heard]

It is clear that other Arab governments are likely to participate in this pact in one way or another or to cooperate with it. By signing the contract of submission, the Lebanese Government has actually agreed to enter the framework of U.S. security arrangements. Saddam Husayn's government is also a party that blesses and may participate in the arrangements of this pact. There are many others who are likely to agree on the arrangements of such a pact. It is a picture of unprecedented political scope in the region. At any rate, the picture is of a class situation, an expression of supremacy by a group of ruling classes that believes its interests lie in its links to Washington and Israel in confronting the Arab people's hopes for liberation, independence, and the unity of the great homeland. If this group believes this, then the working classes, which are the sweeping majority of this nation, are required to rise to confront their allied enemies and put an end to the humiliation imposed on them by the United States.

Bulgarian Ambassador Voices Support For Syria
JN251000 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 25 May (SANA) — Bulgaria has reiterated its full support for the Syrian Arab people's just struggle against the U.S.-Israeli conspiratorial schemes against Syria, the Palestinian cause, and the Arab nation.

During a celebration held by the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society in Damascus on Bulgarian Cultural Day, Bulgarian

Ambassador to Syria Georgi Yankov stressed his country's stand by the side of Syria to foil these schemes. He added: We will work with the socialist countries to thwart the treasonous Camp David conspiratorial scheme and subsequent scheme as represented by the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Dr Sabir Falhut, doyen of Syrian journalists and secretary of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, asserted that Syria cannot accept anything less than foiling the humiliating settlement and rejecting all the plans and agreements aimed at fragmenting the Arab nation and turning some Arab regimes into supporters of the enemy against our kinfolk and brothers.

Dr Falhut said that historical facts stress that Syria representsthe sound pan-Arab stands and the true expression of the Arab nation's hopes and aspirations.

The socialist countries' ambassadors in Damascus, a large crowd of people, and the members of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society attended the celebration.

Syrians Fire Missiles at Air Force Fighters
TA251101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1055 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] This morning Syrian planes tried to down Israeli Air Force fighters which were on a routine patrol over Lebanon. Our military correspondent Hayim Ravya reports that air-to-air missiles were fired from a Syrian plane toward our fighters. No dogfight developed. All our fighters returned safely to their base.

The IDF spokesman reported that the air force continues its flights as usual.

Arens, Rabin Comment on Syrian War Intentions
TA241801 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has said that there are signs indicating Syrian war preparations. However we have not received reports indicating whether they really intend to so. He told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that we are disturbed by Syria's activity both in Lebanon and the Golan Heights.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that MK Yitzhaq Rabin rejected the notion that the Syrians intend to fight. As he sees it, the Syrians know that if they launch a war alone, they have no chance of winning. In his view, the Syrian deployment shows a desire to influence the form of the political solution.

Rabin also spoke in favor of the possibility of Syria's retaining some type of presence in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', but in such a way so as not to undermine the authority of an independent government in Beirut.

Soviets Reportedly Want Syrian Withdrawal
TA241127 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 24 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani and Gid'on Samet]

[Excerpt] According to reports received at the West German Foreign Ministry, the Soviets are interested in a withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon in order to cause the U.S. forces to withdraw from there.

A senior official in the Bonn Foreign Ministry has recently reported that the Soviets fear a new kind of U.S. involvement in Lebanon, and would like to see them get out of there as soon as possible. According to the senior official, the Soviets believe that a U.S. withdrawal will not be possible without a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon.

According to him, there are disagreements between the Soviets and the Syrians: The Soviets fear a confrontation with the United States, while the Syrians would like to stay in Lebanon as long as possible because they still have a notion of "Greater Syria" which includes, among other things, parts of Lebanon. There are also internal difficulties for Hafiz al-Asad, difficulties whose importance fades because of the Syrian Army's stay in Lebanon.

A political source in Jerusalem said yesterday that Israel had received reports of disagreements between the Soviets and Syrians with regard to evacuating Lebanon. However, Israel has contradictory reports pointing to extreme coordination between the Soviet and Syrian stands. A senior political source in Jerusalem said yesterday: "We do not know if there are disagreements between the Soviets and Syrians with regard to withdrawal from Lebanon, but we estimate that the leading side in this subject is Syria." The same source went on to add that there are reports that the Soviets are not interested in Syria taking extreme measures.

Soviets, Syrians Set Up Radar in Lebanon
TA250554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon radio station says the Syrians have set up a new sophisticated radar system to cover the area from Shtawrah to the Israeli lines in Al-Biqa'. The Christian radio station adds that Soviet experts helped install the radar.

Three uniformed Russian officers were seen in Shtawrah, according to the report.

Sharon Criticizes Media, Reveals Withdrawal Plan
TA240948 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Last night Minister Ari'el Sharon revealed for the first time in public his plan for a partial withdrawal from Lebanon. The main points of the plan are that UNIFIL act as a buffer between the frontline forces of Israel and Syria, a deployment of the Lebanese Army in the Ash-Shuf Hills, and a strengthening of Major Haddad's forces.

In a speech Sharon made to the academics' branch of the Herut Movement, he rebuked his Cabinet colleagues who — as he phrased it — were giving themselves credit for the agreement with Lebanon while they regarded Sharon as the sole person responsible for the outbreak of the war. Sharon also attacked the media — the radio and television — which, according to him, were conducting a deliberate campaign aimed at undermining morale. He also attacked the mothers who were demonstrating against the continuation of the stay in Lebanon. Our correspondent Mikha Friedman brings us some of Minister Sharon's remarks:

[Friedman] Ari'el Sharon raised the plan for a partial withdrawal from Lebanon for the first time at last week's Cabinet session. The proposal was not discussed, and it was agreed to transfer it to the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. However, Sharon did not wait for the committee's discussion and he exposed the plan to the public last night.

The plan contains three bases. First: strengthening Maj Haddad's forces; what Minister Sharon calls the southern deployment, which, according to him, is weakened by the agreement.

The number of IDF soldiers involved in Lebanon can be decreased to the absolute minimum, Sharon says, but only by handing over control of the area to someone who can be trusted; that is, to Haddad.

The second basis of the plan is: In order to lessen the risk of a war with Syria, the United States must be convinced of the need for a UN Security Council resolution to deploy the UNIFIL as a buffer strip between the frontline forces of Israel and Syria.

The third basis is:

[Begin Sharon recording] Not IDF action. What we need now is to take action that would lead to the concentration of the Lebanese Army in the Ash-Shuf Hills and would not require any conquest. The Lebanese Army positioned in the rear of our forces. If it does not have the strength to deploy by itself, it could deploy with sections of the Multinational Force. That is the only thing that could now guarantee calm in the Beirut area — the existence of some sort of central rule. Without doubt it would also decrease the risk for our people who are there. [end recording]

[Friedman] Sharon criticized his Cabinet colleagues, none of whom — apart from Menahem Begin, speak about the importance of having gone to war and its achievements. In contrast, they speak about the fact that there was someone who pushed, who pulled us into the war, and there are those who signed the agreement and brought the arrangement.

[Begin Sharon recording] If I were a Cabinet member [as heard], would I agree to say I was dragged — I was pulled in — I did not know where I was going, and I suddenly woke up and found myself on the Beirut-Damascus highway? Just as it is not true about the war, so neither is it true about agreements. [end recording]

[Friedman] On another matter, Sharon stated that everything that is happening around the war and its results has already crossed the border of argument and is a deliberate campaign of demoralization, against which no army can stand up. Sharon enumerated two factors which, according to him, are undermining the public's morale. Factor number one, according to Sharon, is the television and radio.

[Begin Sharon recording] I do not remember in the past that every funeral was shown. They did not report 10 times about every funeral over the radio. This has never been done. This is part of a deliberate campaign. [end recording]

[Friedman] Factor number two is the mothers who are demonstrating against the continued stay in Lebanon. Sharon said: Our mothers also worried about us when we fought, but they did not demonstrate.

[Begin Sharon recording] The awareness of the right to self-defense was embedded very, very deeply in their hearts. The highest price is that of life. But the spiritual immunization that is becoming increasingly eroded is also a very high price. [end recording]

Begin Visit to U.S. Planned for Late June, July

TA241113 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 24 May 83 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Refa'el Mann]

[Text] The United States and Israel have begun the preliminary planning of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to the United States. A summit meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the White House will be at the center of the visit. Israel is pressing to hold the visit in the middle of June.

The prime minister's adviser on communications affairs reported this morning that an official invitation from the White House has not yet been received in Jerusalem, so there is no set date for the visit. However the U.S. State Department, in coordination with Israel, has begun initial preparations for the prime minister's visit and for his talks with President Reagan.

Sources in the administration said that two possible dates are currently being considered for the White House visit. One date is the middle of June, after the meeting of leaders of the industrialized countries in Williamsburg and Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Paris are over. The second date under consideration is the beginning of July, after Shultz' return on 5 July from his trip to Asia.

Press on U.S. Attitude, Syrian Withdrawal

TA250710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 May 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Ha'aretz* writes that it is obvious that Israel cannot wait indefinitely for a positive reply from Damascus and the PLO leadership about the withdrawal of their forces in Lebanon. And if it emerges clearly that there is no point in waiting for it, then it is preferable that the Israeli Army be prepared. However, at this moment there is no need for an announcement of the time limit by Israel because such a quasi-ultimatum would not be pointed at Hafiz al-Asad or Yasir 'Arafat, but at Washington.

The Jerusalem Post notes that the high level dialogue in the White House between President Reagan and Premier Begin should help both the premier and the President with their respective voting publics. It would do so by demonstrating anew the fundemental commonality of interests between the United States and Israel after a period of relative strain in their relationship.

For one thing, it would underline the mutual understanding reached between the United States and Israel on the proper way of resolving the Lebanese tangle, and highlight America's commitment to Israel's security in the face of war threats by Soviet-backed Syria. An effort would doubtless also be made to patch up the many lingering differences between the two countries.

Coalition Defeats No-Confidence Motion 59-53

TA241734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Knesset has defeated the motions of no-confidence in the government that were submitted by the Alignment, Shinuy, and HADASH factions because of the economic situation.

Fifty-nine coalition members voted against the motions, and 53 opposition members voted in favor of them. MK Yig'al Hurvitz abstained. Immediately after the vote, the Knesset began a discussion to mark 100 years of immigration by Yemenite Jews.

Knesset Committee Discusses U.S., West Bank

TA241638 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] It is in Israel's interest to have a strong and independent Lebanon, and this is the main reason why Israel is working for the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, Defense Minister Moshe Arens stated today in a meeting with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Our correspondent in the Knesset Sha'ul Stav reports:

[Begin Stav recording] Appearing before the Knesset committee, Defense Minister Moshe Arens noted the achievement inherent in the ever-tightening relations between Israel and the United States, and emphasized that Israel is the only country in the world that has an agreement with the United States to cooperate in the production of a fighter jet.

In the meeting, MK Yiga'el Hurvitz said that an injustice is being done to the deposed chief of military intelligence, Major General Yehoshu'a Sagi. The defense minister replied: Chiefs of military intelligence who end their duties usually leave the IDF. However we have offered several posts to Sagi, compatible with his qualifications and rank, but he rejected them all. Whoever thinks that we will continue to offer him posts until he deigns to accept one of them is wrong.

MK Yosi Sarid stated: The Karp Commission report confirms our repeated claim that the West Bank is a lawless and licentious area where the settlers do as they please. Replying to this argument, the defense minister said: There are many examples showing that the law has been fully applied to Jews. MK Sarid retorted: I will make do with just two examples. Arens answered: I will query the military advocate general. Sometimes it is difficult to enforce the law, but these difficulties are mainly due to police budgetary and manpower restrictions.

MK Beni Shalita attacked the Alignment for what he called its continuous incitement. He said that when the Alignment assumes power it will have to swallow the nasty results.

MK Amnon Lynn suggested that the government link the negotiations over a POW exchange with Syria to talks over the emigration of Jews from that country. Referring to the situation in the Ash-Shuf mountains, MK Lynn warned the government lest it heeds the Phalangists' demand to disarm the Druze. We should get out of the Ash-Shuf mountains and not get involved in the internal status quo there, Lynn concluded. [end recording]

IDF Soldier Killed, One Wounded in Lebanon

TA241153 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1150 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] An IDF spokesman has announced:

Yesterday at about 2000, an IDF soldier was killed and another was wounded when several bazooka shells were fired from an ambush at an IDF vehicle moving westward toward Ansar in southern Lebanon.

The dead man's family has been informed.

ORDAN AAMM

Lebanon Terrorism Seen Increasing

TA241804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has reported that since the Lebanese Government approved the agreement with Israel, the number of attempted terrorist attacks [in southern Lebanon] has increased. Many of these attempts were foiled in time, however. Some of the attempted attacks were against IDF installations.

Security personnel have said that there is close cooperation between terrorist cells and the local inhabitants. The inhabitants of southern Lebanon, who helped us almost openly a month ago, today treat us with reservation and are even hostile.

IDF Arranges, Enforces Ash-Shuf Cease-Fire

TA241940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] A cease-fire was reached this evening in the Ash-Shuf mountains through IDF officers' mediation, following artillery battles this afternoon between Druze and Christians in the Al-Matn and 'Alayh areas.

Lebanese radio stations have reported that IDF officers warned representatives of the fighting camps that Israel would fire its own artillery at anyone violating the cease-fire.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Message Supports Mozambique's Machel

LD241902 Algiers APS in English 1531 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Algiers, 24/5/83 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general, addressed a message of solidarity to President Samora Machel, following the aggression of the South African racist regime against Maputo.

"It is with a deep indignation and reprobation that the Algerian people learnt the odious aggression perpetrated by the aviation of Pretoria's racist regime against the capital of Mozambique", the message said adding "this barbarian act against civilians and against the territorial integrity of an independent state shows the real nature of a regime denounced by the international community (?but) backed by certain Western powers".

"Algeria, the head of state underlined, by condemning vigorously these continuous criminal actions, restates its indefectible support and full solidarity with the brother people of Mozambique, their party, Frelimo and their government in the ordeal [words indistinct]".

LIBYA

Libyan, Soviet Friendship Societies Sign Agreement

LD250149 Tripoli JANA in English 1712 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 12, May 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Libyan and Soviet friendship societies signed yesterday in Tripoli an agreement for cultural and social cooperation.

The signing ceremony was signed by the secretary-general of the Libyan Arab-Soviet Friendship Society and secretary of the Green Book Research Centre, Mr. Ahmad Shahati, and the chairperson of the Soviet-Libyan Friendship Society and Soviet deputy premier, Mr. Vladimir Demchenko.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives DPRK Vice President

LD232312 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The brother leader today received DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol, who handed him a written message from DPRK President Kim Il-song which confirmed the Korean people's standing with the Libyan Arab people against U.S. provocations in the Gulf of Sidra and against imperialist conspiracies and maneuvers against the people of the Jamahiriyah. The message confirmed the people of Korea's readiness to implement the treaty of friendship and alliance signed by the two countries, and also confirmed Korea's standing against imperialism and its creation — Israel. It condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and confirmed the need for the Israeli aggressors' unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, and stated the belief that the agreement signed by the Lebanese Government with the Zionist entity has lost Lebanon its full freedom and enabled this entity to achieve its objectives. It also explained Democratic Korea's opinion concerning the unity of the two parts of Korea and the obstacles it faces at the hands of the imperialists and their agents in the region.

Al-'Ubaydi Receives Ghana Defense Adviser

LD240033 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 23 May (JANA) — Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison, received at noon today Captain Kojo Tsikata, special adviser to National Defense Council of Ghana, who is visiting the Jamahiriyah at this time.

Means and methods of strengthening [word indistinct] and cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Ghana and issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting.

Armed Forces Unit Returns From Central Africa

LD240853 Tripoli JANA Arabic 0836 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, 24 May (JANA) — Recently a unit of Libyan Arab Armed Forces returned from Central Africa to the Jamahiriyah after completing its mission of training special units of the Central African Army within the framework of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Commentary Claims 'Arafat Discredited Among PLO

LD241845 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 12, May 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It has become almost impossible for 'Arafat and his clique to continue giving the same impression which he falsely had given through his statement on readiness to confront the Zionist enemy.

The image which he has drawn around himself is not any more acceptable to the revolutionary cadres as a symbol of respect.

The uprising in the Al-Biqa', led by Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha],and Qadri [Samih Quwayq] has again exposed 'Arafat and his clique's false image. The new revolutionary movement, which is receiving broad backing and support, will make its way through and emerge victorious in order, in the end, to replace the traditional movement which has been led by a group of power seekers who trivialised the revolutionary struggle and the blood of the martyrs in order to build their rule on a tiny land such as the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Abu Salih, who is enjoying a powerful position among the movement's rank, has warned "we will use the big stick against splitters who are causing a division in the movement ranks and trying to find justification to pull out of the forces from Lebanon."

In the face of the continued uprising in Fatah ranks 'Arafat finds himself hysterical and irrational, but, of course, he will pay

dearly for his mistakes. He might resort to a childish action or even fabricate accusations against the new revolutionary cadres of Fatah.

Mr Jihad Salih, a revolutionary cadre from Fatah, has warned from such moves of 'Arafat, and said that they are aimed at withdrawal of forces from Lebanon. The Arab and foreign press have unanimously agreed, in their reporting, that 'Arafat had lost his influence over the movement. "This previous support have been very patient within but their patience has run out when they realised that 'Arafat was not going to change. His withdrawal from Beirut, leaving the camp behind him without defence, will not be forgotten or pass without punishment."

The emergence of Fatah revolutionary movement will furhter expose 'Arafat stands and intentions before the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

How could 'Arafat have the courage to announce that all weapons found in the bunker in Beirut were Libyan? Had the weapons [word indistinct] brought into Beirut by Libya he would have destroyed these weapons instantly.

The Palestinian fighters announced yesterday that they would disobey 'Arafat orders and insisted on staying in Lebanon to fight side by side with the Lebanese fighters to force the Israeli forces out of Lebanon.

MAURITANIA

Syrian Minister Arrives With Al-Asad Message

Meets With Haydala

AB231700 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Nouakchott a short while ago to deliver a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. The Syrian emissary was welcomed by Mr Mohamed Abderrahmane Ould Saibott, permanent under secretary to the CMSN chairman and head of state. The Syrian emissary told newsmen that he will clarify issues for and brief the head of state on developments in the region following the Lebanese-Zionist agreement. "I will also listen to the viewpoint of Mauritania concerning this Middle East agreement, which the Arab and Islamic nation has (?rejected)," he stated.

Asked about the possibility of a new Syrian-Israeli war in light of developments in the present situation, the Syrian emissary pointed out that his country is in fact expecting a Zionist offensive. In fact, he pointed out the provisions of this agreement constitute a prelude to such aggression since Israel imposed its conditions on Lebanon. These conditions are dangerous for the security and independence of Lebanon as well as for the security of Syria and that of all Arab states. For this reason, we are expecting an offensive because the warlike and expansionist attitude of Zionism is notorious throughout the world. It is its usual habit to occupy new lands, to annex them, to grab new territories, and to threaten neighboring Arab states, even those far away as was demonstrated in its attack on the Iraqi nuclear station, Mr Ash-Shar' the emissary of President Hafiz al-Asad, added. He concluded that his country is prepared to repel any attack of whatever nature. (ENDALL) 231430 JZ/PETTY/PO 23/1454z May

Received by Taya

LD240251 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense, Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya this afternoon received Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' who handed him a letter from President Hafiz al-Asad to the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala. Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Mohamed Abderrahmane Ould Saibott, permanent under secretary to the CMSN chairman and head of state,were present.

After the meeting, the special Syrian envoy stated to a radio correspondent that he explained Syria's position on the Lebanese-Zionist agreement to the prime minister and minister of national defense.

[Begin recording] I explained to his excellency the prime minister our understanding and position on this dangerous agreement. I sensed in the prime minister a full response and he expressed his support for our position because it represents the preservation of Arab interests. He also condemned the agreement and considered it an agreement that will legitimize the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and expose the Arab nation to extremely grave dangers. I am very satisfied with this visit and with what I have heard from our brothers, the officials in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. [end recording]

The Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs stated on his arrival this morning in the capital that his country expects the Zionist enemy to launch a new assault on Syria. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement paves the way for such an assault.

[Begin recording] Indeed, we do not think it unlikely that Israel will launch an assault on Syria, Basically, the conditions contained in the agreement pave the way for such an assault. In view of the fact that Israel has imposed dangerous conditions on Lebanon which harm Lebanon's security, sovereignty, and independence, and which consequently harm Syria's security and the security of all Arab countries, we therefore expect an Israeli assault, especially if we take into consideration that the aggressive and expansionist nature of the Zionist movement is known to everyone. It tries at every stage to occupy new territories, then annex them, and then expand by occupying new territories. They threaten neighboring Arab countries and even non-neighboring countries as happened for example in the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Therefore, we are in full readiness and [word indistinct] to repel any assault thought of by Israel against Syria. [end recording]

The Syrian envoy left the capital this evening for his country. He was seen off by Permanent Under Secretary to the CMSN chairman and head of state Mohamed Abderrahmane Ould Saibott and the Syrian charge d'affaires in our country.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Addresses Nation 21 May

LD231635 Rabat MAP in English 1302 GMT 23 May 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Fes, May 23 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco Saturday addressed the nation in a radio and television broadcast speech, on the eve of the electoral campaign for electing communal and municipal advisers next June 10.

Following is the translation of the royal speech:

"Glory be to God,

"And may prayers and peace be upon the prophet, his family and his companions.

"Dear people,

"In a few hours, the campaign for electing municipal and communal advisers will begin. We thank God for having guided us to the right path. God will shower his blessings upon us and will help us remain worthy of this democratic process we have chosen to commit ourselves to.

Our choice of democracy was decided by both of us. It expresses our common ideal of the kind of society we have chosen.

In fact, we belong to a nation with a glorious past, and an authentic history and civilization. We have no reason to fear consulting the population, nor to fear debate, for our history, has proven over the centuries, that there exist between the Moroccan people and its king ties that characterize a family living in perfect symbiosis and harmony, and which relentlessly endeavors for progress and for everything likely to give it an honorable place among nations.

It is remarkable that for these municipal and communal elections, where fifteen thousand seats are being contested, the number of candidacies so far deposited have reached 57,120. If one is to wonder about the reasons for this heated competition, the explanation lies undoubtedly in everybody's will to compete for the common good, like those that God had praised in the Koran, "Who compete in the race to good deeds".

"Dear people,

"You have fully assumed your obligations during the past years because you are a responsible people that correctly evaluates things.

You are justified in feeling pride and can be favourably compared to many countries, including the most developed European countries. (We have the tendency here, like elsewhere, to take France or Great Britain as a reference).

Concerning the prerogatives of municipal council and their presidents, these prerogatives in fact cover much larger areas than in France for example.

"The Moroccan people is worthy of assuming such responsibilities. If it gets into competition, it is to achieve good deeds and fight bad ones, to edify and construct. Speaking of such deeds, God had said they constituted "a worthy object of competition for fervent souls".

"What would then be the areas where your new ideas could unfold, where your patriotism and your attachment to your municipality or your commune could be expressed? The spheres are numerous and varied. They would concern making the town or the village look more beautiful, struggling against the pollution of our towns, closely following affairs, and handling them comprehensively by giving equal importance to each region commune or neighbourhood.

"I would like to make of the coming six years, representing the term of the municipal and communal councils, the years of another challenge.

As you know, dear people, we have made of the current year "the year of the countryside". The year or the years of the countryside, do not mean that we shall concentrate our efforts exclusively on the rural areas. To meet the challenge, the action in the countryside and in towns should be coordinated and conceived on the basis of a program.

"Dear people,

"By carrying out these ideas, the elects who watch over the interest of their electors, would allow our country to give the proof that it could serve as an example, even for developed countries.

"In fact, the municipalities can carry out programs to put an end to shantytowns. This, at least, is part of their assignments. On the other hand, the important rural communes can undertake an energetic action in construction. Between the two programs, vocational training can constitute the link.

If the large towns or those constituting a metropole like Marrakech with respect to Kalaa-Srahna, Essaouira, Ait-Ourir and Benguerir or the town of Fes with respect to Meknes, Sefrou, Ifrane and Azrou, decided that for one or two years, they will do nothing to widen avenues or for lighting, and use the funds to construct vocational schools or centers for those who did not pass their elementary school diploma or their brevet villages, [as received] an end would be put to rural depopulation and to the construction of shantytowns as well.

"Work would thus be available to those who leave the countryside in search of a job in towns and we would have established a solid bridge between the large towns and neighboring villages. We would have made of the coming years, those of promoting the countryside. Within two years, the council of a large town, could very well decide to construct a school or a compound of vocational

training centers, and could also call on teachers and foremen specialized in electricity, lead work, or mechanic who, while still working normally in town, could give night courses or weekly courses, that will be partially or totally paid for beneficiaries.

"This way, we would have guaranteed the vocational training of Moroccan manpower, a manpower so needed in Morocco, Africa and even Europe, since we would have given great importance to investment at the human level.

And you do not ignore, dear people, that your major wealth lies in the human element.

"Moroccans, like the citizens of any other country, certainly have their defaults, but it is legitimate to say, without taking sides, that they are among the best citizens. In fact dear people, since 1944 and up to now, you have always answered calls and made all sacrifices, you have done so in a disciplined manner and with a lot of generosity. It is thus legitimate to say, without complaisance but with pride, that our principal wealth more so than phosphates, natural resources or irrigated lands, is the human element.

If, in additional to the efforts stepped up by the state the municipality, at the regional level, made their contribution to the promotion of this human element by providing vocational training and civic education, the coming years will God willing, see Morocco among the countries that have covered great stages in the march towards progress and development.

"I think dear people, that the elections for municipal and communal advisers, in which you will participate are of greater importance than the general elections. This is so because the municipality elects will exercise palpable and specific responsibility, that concerning the palpable domains of housing, lighting conveying water. This elect is in fact a student for six years. He does not work with philosophical ideas as in the parliament. He is not to pass judgement on educational programs, arms race or disarmament, alignment or non-alignment. His task is to solve concrete problems of the environment he is living in.

In this manner, every year, responsibles would be formed.

Six years ago, many elects were happy to become presidents of municipal councils. But it became clear that few of them, thank God only a small minority, sought to be president only to make deals for themselves. These are things that happen in other countries, and which, in our case, concern a minority, for the majority of responsibles have to seriously assumed their obligations that they no more know weekly days off. They conscientiously took note of the dimensions of administration's task. Finally, they were able to gain experience from working in the field, just like the physician and the soldier, assuming their daily responsibilities, discovering the obstacles the administrations faces in every field. These elects have themselves become the administration.

"We have therefore 15,000 seats to be contested. If we assume that in six years, at the end of the municipal and communal elects' mandate, our country would have ensured the training of one tenth (1/10) of this number, we would have trained 1,500 cadres, who would have become real statesmen. Of course, we do not expect from these statesmen to decide whether it is Mr Andropov or Mr Reagan who is right regarding strategic armament limitation nor to give a lecture on the neutron bomb nor to participate in a North-South concertation, unless it is question of problems that are related to the north and the south of our country.

"These trained persons will constitute cadres for future generations. Thus, you will understand, dear people, why these elections, because of the results they are likely to have, are much more important than the general elections.

"I am convinced that the Almighty will inspire you. You are a people who prays, your mosques are always full, you fast, you perform pilgrimage to the holy shrines, you follow the precepts of Koran, and you respect Islamic principles. I am sure that God will grant you insight. The Prophet has said, "Beware the believers' insight for a believers insight does not fail in its judgement".

"I am convinced that you will not be in lack of clearsightedness thanks God, at the moment you will be in the polling-booth, thinking about your town and about the wellbeing of its inhabitants, your neighbors and your relatives. God will enlighten you by the force of faith. And thus you will not go astray.

"Dear people,

"The school of our father to all, H.M. Mohammed V — may God's mercy be upon him — was for me that of logic, at the time of my freedom, and at the time I was at your service as well, I have always been trying to be logical with myself. You cannot take with one hand what you give with the other. Law and logic do not allow such a contradiction.

"As thanks to God, our democratic method and our attachment to consultation and to the exchange of viewspoints have always been based on communion, understanding, and mutual contribution you have never claimed anything, and I have never imposed on you anything either.

"The constitution was proposed out of faithfulness to the promise made by our father to all King Mohammed V — may God's endless mercy be upon him — you have accepted it and adopted it with satisfaction.

"Afterwards, democratic institutions were set up. They tallied with and even passed beyond what you were expecting. They were at the level of the idea I had of you, and which is based on honour and respect. I love my people and respect it.

"Consequently, I wanted to be logical with myself. I considered that from the moment we have chosen democracy, we must, I think, fully assume it. It is for this [words indistinct]. We have decided to grant to political parties the right to use, for a certain time, the television and radio network. The use will be made by the middle of the electoral campaign. And I am convinced that this experience will be useful at more than one level, on the one hand, when these parties will be present before the TV, they will weigh their words and think about the promises they will utter.

On the other, they will be aware that they will be effectively holding the place alloted to them by the constitution, namely that they must contribute in training and orienting the citizens.

"When these parties express themselves on TV and radio, they will realize that they are assuming a real and not a theoretical responsibility. They will realize that the supreme legislator has given them the opportunity to assume this responsibility that the constitution had defined to them.

"Besides, a party can lack the material means to travel throughout the Kingdom. It will take advantage of a certain time on tv and radio. By the middle of the campaign, Friday and Saturday, every one of the political parties will have the floor for some time. This will highly facilitate the electoral campaign from Tangiers to El-Gouera.

"Dear people,

"Once again, we tell you that with these elections, you will make a huge forward step towards the strengthening of democracy, because few states, even among the most advanced ones, allow political parties to use the national radio and tv network for their electoral campaign. But, dear people, we reaffirm that you yourself along with our political and syndical organizations deserve respect and consideration. We know very well that during the elections, whether municipal or general, you will never accept as you have never accepted it in the past, that your sacred institutions, Islam and the constitutional monarchy, be an issue in the electoral campaign.

"This is a certainty. I am even convinced that you will remain, along with your parties and trade unions, more attached than myself to the constitutional monarchy, given the fact that your everyday experience shows you that the safeguard of individual and collective rights and the protection of freedoms such as the freedom of movement are guaranteed by your faithful servent, the king of Morocco. As in the past five hundred years, in the coming centuries and whoever the king might be it is "the king of Morocco" who is and who will be the guardian and the protector of your rights and liberties.

"May this electoral campaign be, with God's will, the reflection of the idea we have of our people, a noble and courageous people, but also a wise and clearsighted people.

"Dear people,

"This new march we shall undertake and the goals I have just drawn in view of putting an end to rural depopulation and suppressing shantytowns in the cities, are part of the attributions of the chairman of the municipal council.

"To prevent rural depopulation, every family must make its children learn a job likely to insert them in the employment circuit. This proves the importance of vocational schools and vocational training. In this field, the city or the metropole can cooperate with neighbouring municipal or communial councils, because the constitution foresees the setting up of communes' trade unions. These groups might have the means to build vocational schools and adapted lodgings: All these elements favour the maintaining of inhabitants in rural areas, and constitute incentives for the children who have undergone vocational training in cities.

"There is no problem of employment. A foreigner passing through a village or a small commune could see television antennas he will notice that the inhabitants have running water and electricity, and that there are cars and other means of transportation. What is lacking are the employers and the skilled workers. But we can train them, especially if we take then with secondary education. The state's financial burden will be alleviated, whether it is related to security, since unemployment and consequently delinquency would have been reduced, or concerning penitential expenses. On the other hand, the state will gain, including at the moral level, since it would have defined the options and the choices within the framework drawn by Idriss I and carried on by the Almora-vide, Al Mohade, Merinide, Saadienne and Alaouite dynasties, for most of all King Mohammed V, may God bless his soul.

"May God Almighty guide us to the path of salvation, purify our hearts and inspire us to do pious deeds, facilitate our march so we can attain our goal through pure intention. Nonselfish acts continous struggle and effort. May divine benediction and mercy benediction and mercy be upon you".

King Hassan II Receives Syrian Envoy 24 May

LD250615 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received this afternoon in the royal palace in Fes Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar', who has come as an envoy of President Hafiz al-Asad to his majesty the king.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta and the two advisers to his majesty the king, Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda.

SUDAN

Reportage on Presidential Inauguration 24 May

Numayri Sworn In

JN241010 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Khartoum May 24 (SUNA) — The People's Assembly met here Tuesday morning and witnessed the swear in ceremony of President Numayri as a president for the third mandate. The session was attended by visiting Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Numayri Address to Nation

JN241424 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May (SUNA) — The following is the text of the speech which President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri delivered before the Sudanese People's Assembly this morning

after taking the constitutional oath as president of the republic for the third mandate.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This is one of Sudan's great days. It marks the 14th anniversary of the glorious May revolution and the beginning of a new political cycle and mandate. It is also an immortal day in the history of the common struggle for the unity of the Nile valley. This day is being celebrated on the eve of the convocation of the Nile Valley Parliament, which represents a great victory in the course of this struggle.

Dear brothers: This auspicious day is honored by the presence of my brother His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, one of the leaders of our nation in its relentless struggle for unity, freedom, socialism, and national dignity. Fraternal Egypt, from the era of its inspired victorious leader, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, to the era of its martyr, faithful leader, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, and now in the era of President Muhammad Husani Mubarak, may God support him, grant him victory, and prolong his days, has always been a source of support and assistance for Sudan.

This is not strange since history has recorded and fate has willed that the two fraternal peoples be bound by inseparable historical ties. The July Revolution and the May Revolution have embraced as a symbol of their common struggle, hopes and destiny.

In your name, brothers, I welcome President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Madame Mubarak, and the president's honorable companions. We welcome them in their homeland and among their people and kinfolk.

Brother members of the esteemed People's Assembly, I took the constitutional oath today before you to mark my assumption of the new presidential mandate. It is a great oath, as you know. It is a pledge of loyalty to protect the republic and its socialist revolutionary regime and to respect the constitution. It is a pledge of loyalty to safeguard the homeland's independence, unity, and territorial integrity. It is a pledge of loyalty to fight for the people and their prosperity. It is a pledge of loyalty to uphold diligence, devotion, and honesty.

Brothers and sisters, the plebiscite is the highest form of direct popular democracy. The millions of sons and daughters of our noble people have surrounded me with their unanimous support and bestowed the highest honor on me. I very humbly say that this support and this honor are not mine alone. You, the elected representatives of the people, and your brothers in the regional people's assemblies also deserve this support and honor.

This support and honor also go to my comrades-in-arms, of whom I am very proud, for their blood sacrifices in defense of the homeland and for the victory of its revolution. They also go to the masses of farmers, workers, intellectuals, merchants, and businessmen.

I would like to record for history that everyone who has assisted me throughout the past 14 years and who has loyally and sincerely contributed to what we have constructed and achieved deserves the same support and honor that I have received.

Allow me, brothers, to express to you all and to the noble Sudanese people my profound thanks and gratitude and to assure you again that I shall continue to be loyal to the people. I shall continue the struggle with you in defense of Sudan for the sake of its strength and progress.

I would like to announce from this place at the beginning of my third mandate that I pledge my blood and life to Sudan and the Sudanese people.

Brother members of the esteemed People's Assembly, I divulge no secret when I say that Sudan has for years been and still is the target for blatant, open foreign intervention. This intervention, at one point, reached the point of armed invasion and aggression against Sudan's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Perhaps you remember, among other things, that our villages in Darfur were bombarded from the air; that there are armed camps on some of our borders. You also are aware that we fought steadfastly and heroically and defeated our enemies. We will always defeat them. They will not be able to harm us. This country will remain safe and secure.

We in Sudan do not believe in or prefer violence as a method or policy but when violence is imposed on us we will be ready for it and will excel in it. Since 25 May 1969, when this white revolution began, we have never initiated violence with anybody. We have always been the target and have always been on the defensive. However, in all the battles which we fought we were always victorious; we crushed our enemies and turned their own rancor against them.

As I say this, I feel sad because of the recent events in Bor and Pibor. I promise you and the world that I will not keep anything secret from you. This country is safe and secure and will always remain so. This will be realized only if the government's law remains valid in all parts of the country. What is more important is that its armed forces remain disciplined, otherwise there will be anarchy.

These are elementary principles of government, of law and its supremacy, and of the regime and its legitimacy. Throughout the past 14 years, I have endeavored to practice the policy of dialogue and understanding rather than violence and aggression. I have never initiated violence or aggression; I have always reacted. Mutiny and insurgency, particularly in the regular armed forces, are an initiation of aggression and violence. The recent events were caused by a few persons who were guided by personal interests. Their action had to be firmly and swiftly dealt with by the authorities in the armed forces. I did not expect our armed forces to act otherwise, because they have always been guardians of the national sovereignty and banner.

I would like to share my ideas about the opposition with you. Every regime in the world has opposition. This is natural. I do not oppose but welcome opposition or other views, provided the opposition and views are purely Sudanese. They must be free of foreign influence and of the glitter of gold and of easy millions which steal hearts and minds and lead the weak-minded into the

quagmire of agentry, forcing them to be mercenaries, liars, and hypocrites. I always welcome purely Sudanese viewpoints, but I reject views that are planned, financed, or applied from outside the country. All civilized countries in the world reject this. The greatest crime a person can commit is to conspire against his country with the help of an outside power, be it an overt or covert enemy. The hand that gives is better than the hand that takes. Foreign powers may change their position and may themselves change. One day they may declare to the whole world what funds they supplied and who received them. Then the plotters will know how evil their deeds were.

Brother members of the esteemed People's Assembly, despite everything, this safe, secure country belongs to all of us. It is not a market for anyone else because the opportunity to work and to participate in national public life is open to every Sudanese national and will not be withheld. You know that I have forgiven the sedition; I shook hands and settled the differences. As I believe in God, I also believe that whatever happens we will always be Sudanese, belonging to the soil of this country. Again I say that I will forgive, shake hands, reconcile myself, and make peace provided that allegiance is to Sudan first and last.

Brother members of the esteemed People's Assembly, at the beginning of the third mandate, I want to announce once again from the rostrum of your esteemed assembly my commitment to the comprehensive political program which was approved by the political organization in its fourth national congress and according to which the popular referendum on the presidency took place.

The comprehensive political program, as you know, includes general policies and indicators in the government system, economy, sociology, national security, and foreign policy. These general policies and indicators will be translated into detailed plans, programs, figures, financial allocations, and laws, throughout six budgets, God willing. They will be submitted for discussion and approval by your esteemed assembly. During the next few days, the first budget of the third mandate will be submitted to you. We will reiterate our resolution to advance in our economic and social policy in order to build a modern Sudan. Let us struggle and persist to build lofty edifices in agriculture, industry, services, and basic structures throughout our beloved homeland. Let the third mandate be one of development and welfare, God willing, through which we may join the march of the age and take the place for which we are qualified among nations and peoples.

It is good fortune to start the new mandate by laying the foundation stone for Numayri Harbor on the Red Sea coast, indicating the start of a new era during which we will begin commercial exploitation of Sudan's oil. There are only a few years until our national economy will be supported by new resources of wealth, power, and vitality.

We plan to use the new force [of oil] in order to support and intensify our renewed and permanent resources — our good land, fields, pastures, forests, and livestock — and to unearth treasures and hidden wealth.

Brother members of the esteemed People's Assembly, I pledge to you to uphold Islam, unify all hearts in religion, faith, and the Prophet's teachings. We will be good Muslims who follow forbearance, modestry, and simplicity. We will avoid ruthlessness, extravagance, and immoderation. I also pledge to spare no effort to strengthen government institutions, to support the values of democracy, to share responsibility and authority, and to convert our great institution, the SSU, into a great national institution to contain the partial inclinations, the narrow loyalties, and the secondary tensions in the national consensus and the great popular alliance. I also pledge to obliterate dictatorship and violations of rights in our life. My door will remain open for the powerless, ill-treated, and weak. I will held them, God willing, against any tyrant or unjust person. I pledge to you to launch, during the new mandate, an escalated and intensified campaign to confront all signs of corruption and deviation in public service and national life. I will spare no effort to purge public service of bribery, dishonesty, and cooruption.

On this glorious day, Sudan reiterates the pledge to abide by the policy it has outlined and to which it remains committed in its foreign relations. We shall remain loyal to the cause of Palestine and the Palestinian people and to their right to regain their land, establish their state, and fulfill their national rights. We shall support the sincere efforts to promote the peace process and eliminate the obstacles which hamper the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. We shall support and assist the Lebanese people and Lebanon so that this people may regain their unity, control, and sovereignty in their land and homeland. We support the efforts of the Lebanese people and government to deliver Lebanon from foreign control, to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli army of invasion, to restore the sovereignty of the Lebanese legitimate authorities over every inch of Lebanese soil, and to regain for Lebanon its political and constitutional infrastructure.

We shall also continue to oppose any negative inclination toward estrangement within the Arab family and to confront all sectarian disputes whose results would be fragmentation and the dissipation of the Arabs' will.

We shall remain committed to our pledge that Africa must enjoy peace and stability, removed from the struggle of the big powers and their strategies, and we shall work for the adoption of African solutions to African disputes. We shall relentlessly resist any attempt to undermine stability in Africa, to harm its security and stability, or to interfere in the affairs of its countries.

We appeal to the world to devote its attention to Africa's tragedies, human tragedies of millions of refugees, sufferings caused by famines and drought, ravages caused by epidemics and diseases, and the victimization of wars and disputes. Africa needs to catch its breath to liberate itself from the legacy of colonialism, exploitation, and backwardness. Africa needs a sincere friendship which knows no designs or egoism. Africa needs tractors more than guns, reservoirs more than fortifications. It is in dire need of peace and stability and must have attention paid to its real problems.

Let all the forces of Africa and mankind unite to liberate the continent from the bondage of racial discrimination and from the

absolute disavowal of human and civilized values in the African south.

As always, I will remain a soldier in the People's Armed Forces, watching over the unity of the armed forces and that of the homeland, maintaining its safety, stability and security, and building with the forces of the people a basis for a national consensus, unity, and a great popular cohesion.

Glory to Sudan's revolution, the Sudanese people, and the Nile valley. Peace be upon you.

Mubarak Address to Assembly

NC241513 Cairo Mena in Arabic 1129 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak delivered a speech at the session which the Sudanese People's Assembly held today to mark the installation of President Ja'far Numayri for a third term. The text of the president's speech follows:

Brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, dear brothers and sisters: God is great, God is great. His promise is true, His servants He made to triumph, His soldiers He led to glory, and the sole truth He manifested. God is great; God is great.

God has honored our nation on this glorious day and strengthened our people in the blessed Nile valley. He bestowed His abundant blessings on them, granted them wisdom, and provided them with a young courageous leadership which is a splendid embodiment of the civilization and noblity of this valley and a genuine offspring of its good land, and an honest mirror of their values and traditions and their heroic struggle for right, good and peace.

Brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri,

To us in the northern valley, our pride in President Numayri as a comrade in the struggle and a partner in the march is no less than your pride in him as a bold commander and a sincere leader who has devoted himself to serving his homeland and people. He has not hesitated in waging the most honorable battles to defend right and principle, to deter aggression, and to repulse oppression and injustice. In all the battles he waged he has been a hero with unbending determination and unchanging principles. Inasmuch as he is a genuine Sudanese in his loyalty, he is also a true Arab in his affiliation and generous in his contribution. He weighs matters by the scale of right, justice, and logic and does not say things without thinking, because his history of struggle gave him the unique ability to enjoy a penetrating and comprehensive view and to rise to the level of events, and to have the ability to make a distinction between firm strategic aims and flexible methods which are capable of effectively dealing with political phenomena. Hence, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri was the first to proceed on the path of unity in word and deed, and the first to seek a unity of ranks and to bringing together the sons of the nation so that they would not be divided, their movement would not be paralyzed, and their efforts would not go to waste; since this is not the state of "the best of peoples evolved for mankind" [Koranic verse] [sentence as received].

He is also an African true in his profound faith in freedom, in his absolute rejection of exploitation and domination, in his attachment to the national soil, and in his feeling of affiliation to the bigger entity in which the civilization is united, interests are interlinked, feelings interact, and disputes and differences are dissolved.

I was pleased to have met with President Ja'far Numayri before he led the victorious May Revolution and to have closely become acquainted with his good values and character. I found him to be a rare model of faithfulness and a unique example of courage and ability, who is willing to take risks for the sake of God and the homeland, to unselfishly serve his people, and to uphold sublime values.

Congratulations to Sudan for its great leader, congratulations to Egypt for its faithful struggle partner, and congratulations to the Nile valley for its lofty son who has faced the severist storms with an upright head and full dignity, and under all circumstances has been faithful to his people and nation, deserving to carry the message, and distinguished in his dignity and honor.

Brother citizens of the immortal Nile valley, we look with much appreciation and admiration to the splendid achievements made by our brothers in the south under the wise leadership of President Numayri, who led the 25 May Revolution and placed beloved Sudan at the forefront of a new era in which the people rule and justice prevails and national unity in its noblest sense is manifested, and popular participation in policymaking and decisionmaking is achieved.

We note that President Numayri was able, through his historical perspective, to solve the problem of the south after 16 years of civil war and conflict. This is a gigantic achievement by all measures, because our brothers in the south are our partners who are closest to us in good and bad times, and they are of us and we are of them, and the homeland is for all of us. Time will not be able to separate what was joined by divine will and consolidated by fate. The sons of the south shall remain loyal brothers, and we shall continue to reciprocate their faithfulness, because the blood which flows in our veins is from the sacred Nile water.

We also note President Numayri's diligent work for the unit of the Nile valley and his devoted efforts to remove the artificial barriers between the two twin peoples, who are one noble and lofty people.

Our people in the north and south are currently living through the integration stage. President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri participated with his departed Brother Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat in laying the first bricks of this structure and in planting its blessed seeds in 1974. He continued to care for it and to devote much energy and thought to it until integration became a pioneer experiment that spread its benefits over the faithful Nile valley, and provided a model to be copied by the friendly peoples, who yearn to emerge from division and partition and achieve comprehensive unity with all its wide horizons and gigantic potential.

On the other hand, President Numayri drew up the regional government formula in implementation of the decentralization principle to achieve cohesion and interaction between the official

departments and the broad popular base. Our biggest commitment is to the broad popular base. Its concerns, demands, and issues are our concern. We want it to share in our thoughts and activity. It has a basic interest in every development, and it is the vanguard that shoulders the burden of economic and social development in its fullest sense. It is our duty to allow it to play its full role in all the legislative and executive stages.

We are confident that the third term of Brother President Ja'far Numayri will be an extension of this record which is full of achievements and will provide an opportunity for greater contributions on the national and pan-Arab levels. We have the new political program which was approved by the fourth national congress of the Socialist Union in March. It is considered a new surge in the march of the revolution and another landmark on the road, which will guide us and toward which we will proceed with firm steps, secure and reassured hearts, souls full of confidence and hope, and minds full with strength and faith.

We must plant a flower every day and add a stone to the great edifice out of obedience to God, love for the homeland, loyalty to the people, support for President Ja'far Numayri, and faithfulness to our noble principles and values.

"And say: Work (?righteousness); soon will God observe your work, and His apostle, and the believers" [Koranic verse]. God's blessing and mercy be upon you.

Numayri, Mubarak Attend Parade

JN241034 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Khartoum May 24 (SUNA) — Presidents of Sudan and Egypt Numayri and Mubarak witnessed Tuesday morning procession organized by the popular organizations on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of May Revolution and the beginning of the 3rd mandate.

Symbolic units from the People's Armed Forces and regular forces also participated in the procession.

Egypt's Ad-Din Arrives for Parliament Opening

JN250956 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Khartoum May 25 (SUNA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 14th anniversary of May revolution and the opening of the Nile Valley Parliament.

In a statement to Sudan news agency SUNA Muhyi ad-Din expressed readiness of Sudan and Egypt to boost integration process in the coming phase in fields of investment and movement of people between the two countries. He added that the application of the Nile valley card is a serious step in this concern. The Egyptian prime minister voiced happiness for re-election of President Numayri for a third mandate.

Inaugural Session Begins

JN251020 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, May 25 (SUNA) — The Nile Valley Parliament began session here today under the chairmanship of 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, the speaker of Sudanese Assembly.

In the inaugural or procedures meeting the Sudanese house speaker and the Egyptian speaker read the names of the sixty members appointed by them, thirty from each country. The two Presidents Numayri and Mubarak also each appointed another thirty members to constitute the 120-member Parliament. The 120 members then sworn in and As-Sayyid announced the beginning of the session.

The Parliament selected the chairman and their deputies of the six committee of the Parliament, Planning and Financial Committee, Constitutional and Legislative Committee, Popular Organizations Committee, Production Committee, Service Committee and Political Integration National Security and Foreign Relations Committee.

The Parliament also selected four assistants to the chairman: two Sudanese Bashir Jamma' and M. Sulayman M. and two Egyptians Eng. Sa'd Hajras and Ahmad Farraj.

Foreign Minister Meets With Egyptian Counterpart

NC241836 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today held a meeting [in Khartoum] with Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum and the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo.

During the meeting, they discussed the reports prepared by the ad hoc technical committee on the periodical meetings of both countries' foreign ministers within the framework of the executive program of the integration charter.

The meeting also touched on the coordination between the two countries in all foreign policy domains, particularly with regard to international and regional organizations, consular representation, participation in specialized UN agencies, coordination at nonaligned meetings, consultation and coordination for filling vacant posts in international and regional organizations, and the exchange of administrative statutes between both countries' foreign ministries. In addition, they discussed the possibility of working out a joint plan for supporting the integration fund through international financial institutions.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed the necessity of exerting every possible effort to put these programs into effect. In this regard, 'Ali referred to the fact that both countries' stands and the unity of the bases of their foreign policy necessitate greater efforts in their joint work at all levels.

A number of current regional and international issues were also reviewed during the meeting.

Further Report on Abu Saq 23 May Press Conference

NC231742 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 23 May (MENA) — Sudanese Minister of National Guidance and Information Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq has stated that the Sudanese Armed Forces recently seized a quantity of Israeli weapons in the possession of a company of the 105th Battalion of the 1st Division in the Southern Region — the same company in which a mutiny was put down last week.

At a press conference held in Khartoum today, Dr Abu Saq said that what happened in this company was not a coup or an attempted coup, as has been reported by foreign information media, nor was it a dispute between southern and northern personnel. He said it was a limited mutiny within a company made up of 150 men in the Burr and Pibor areas. The mutineers were joined by foreign personnel ['anasir ajnabiyah] from outside the company, increasing their number to 330 persons.

Dr Abu Saq said that the situation has been brought under control and that stability has returned to the area. He added that another quantity of various weapons not used by the Sudanese Army has been seized.

Dr Abu Saq said that the Sudanese Armed Forces lost 8 personnel while the mutinous forces lost 70 persons, in addition to a number of wounded and prisoners.

Dr Abu Saq said that the problems within the mutinous company began as administrative ones. They then developed into disobedience of orders, inflation of accounts [tadakkhum fi al-hisabat], entry of foreign weapons, and training of personnel by foreign quarters. The mutiny and rebellion continued until in the end they were accompanied by anarchist acts and looting inside the town [as received].

Dr Abu Saq explained that the force which confronted the mutinous company was a brigade from the 1st Divison in the Southern Region. The brigade saved the civilians, protected foreigners and property, and cleared the entire area.

The Sudanese information minister said that in accordance with the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement on autonomy for the Southern Region, the (Ania Ania) forces which were fighting in southern Sudan were assimilated and these groups were merged with the Sudanese Army forces. This plan was implemented in all sites, except the site of this company, which is the same company which mutinied in 1974. In that mutiny, some personnel fled and a number of officers and soldiers were martyred.

Referring to the regional rule experiment in Sudan, the Sudanese minister said that this experiment is aimed at transferring authority to large population centers, enabling the masses to exercise their authority and to participate in development projects and in establishing larger political institutions. He added that immediately after the May celebrations, we are determined to expand participation in southern Sudan whereby there will be three regions instead of one so as to give a chance for popular participation by the masses.

Dr Abu Saq expressed pride in the integration experiment between Egypt and Sudan. He said that following the bitter and abortive formulas for Arab unity in the past, the integration experiment is an exemplary one and is being emulated in the Gulf and the Arab Maghreb. He added that the integration experiment with Egypt was conducted in an ideological framework and a practical method. This integration has important political and economic dimensions, because it represents the largest human and cultural group in the area.

Referring to the political situation in Chad, the Sudanese information minister said an Arab country, namely, Libya, has been distorting the Arab image in Africa. Libya has for years been trying to weaken national unity in Chad and has been aborting the efforts to achieve this unity.

The Sudanese minister said that the Government of Chad has informed Sudan through the Sudanese ambassador in Ndjamena that it has halted the attack carried out by the so-called Islamic Corps in (Vilargo) in the northern region of Chad and that the forces of Hissein Habre are holding on to their previous positions. The Sudanese minister noted that the purpose of the Libyan plan is to impede stability in Chad and prevent the legitimate regime there from attending the OAU conference.

The Sudanese information minister said that Chadian President Hissein Habre has received an official invitation from the Ethiopian Government to attend the conference. He said that Sudan insists that the OAU conference be held in Addis Ababa to discuss all African issues, including Chad and the Western Sahara.

Official Voices Concern Over Libyan Military Moves

JN201450 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 20 May (SUNA) — A ranking Sudanese official has voiced his concern over the recent Libyan military moves in the occupied territories in northern Chad. In a statement to SUNA today, the official said that Libya recently instructed the so-called Islamic Army Corps [al-faylaq al-islami], which is made up of mercenaries from various Islamic states, to begin military moves to topple the legitimate regime in Chad.

The official explained the the Libyan regime has airlifted advanced military equipment to this corps and that a Libyan battalion comprising 750 soldiers has moved from Sabha in southern Libya to the city of Largeau in northern Chad to help the so-called Islamic Army Corps occupy the city of Largeau before the coming meeting of the African summit conference and transform it into a headquarters for the so-called Goukouni Oueddei government which opposes the legitimate government in Ndjamena.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Interviews Hakim on 10th Anniversary

LD211242 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Algiers, 21/05/83 (APS) — On the eve of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle of the national celebration in Western Sahara (20 May 1973 - 20 May 1983) by the Sahrawi people, Mr Ibrahim Hakim, foreign affairs minister granted an interview to the ALGERIAN PRESS AGENCY (APS). During this interview, Mr Ibrahim Hakim, highlighted the signification of the tenth anniversary of the bursting out of the armed struggle of the Sahrawi people under the sponsorship and the direction of the Polisario Front, by recalling in detail the various steps which marked this decade of resistance to Spanish colonialism then to Moroccan expansionism at the military level and the social, political and diplomatic.

At the regional and the continental level, Mr Ibrahim Hakim, recalled the stake constituted by the Western Sahara.

As concerns the region, he underlined that the achievement of the great Maghreb which should necessarily include Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Western Sahara and Mauritania, goes necessarily through the settling down of the Western Sahara problem therefore through the exercise by the Sahrawi people of its inalienable right for self determination and for independence at the African level. He said the Sahrawi people's struggle was the expression of the Africa's will to fight colonialism and expansionism, such is consecrated by the OAU Charter, "as it is inscribed also within the framework of respect of the principle of intangibility of inherited frontiers as from the colonial era".

"That is explained by the fact that SDAR is recognised by more than 58 states with which it entertains diplomatic relations; the majority of these countries are African ones. And the remaining African states which have not yet recognised SDAR, recognize the Polisario Front as well as the legitimacy and rightness of our cause".

Appraising on the other hand, the Sahrawi people's acquisitions at the political and social field the foreign affairs minister of SDAR said, we are endowed with viable institutions which are functioning despite the state of war with the aim to ensure security, education and heatlh within our territory.

Giving finally his opinion on the coming OAU summit which is due to be held from the 6 to 11 June 1983 in Addis Ababa.

"We are well convinced that the ninth summit of our continental organisation will take place this time. The manoeuvres aimed at thwarting it will fail."

"For, he added, "we are working with all the Africans towards the strengthening and the cohesion of OAU."

"The Organisation of African Unity should face up to the [words indistinct] of expansionism aimed at diverting it from its principles to question the principal of intangibility and inherited frontiers from colonialism," he underlined.

We are happy that the 16th anniversary of our armed struggle coincides with 20th anniversary of OAU.

Military Equipment To Be Given to SWAPO, ANC

LD231450 Algiers APS in English 1320 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] SDAR (liberated territories), 23/5/83 (APS) — Saharan leaders announced on Saturday, on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Polisario Front-led-struggle, their decision to grant the military armament collected during operations led against Moroccan forces, to combatants of the African National Congress (ANC) and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

Mr Ibrahim Hakim, Saharan foreign minister who announced this decision during the visit of an exhibition of military equipments said they concern AML [as received] light armours, made under licence by South Africa and diverse quantities of armaments collected during an attack of the military garrison of Lebouirate [APS spelling] (south Morocco).

He indicated that this equipment would be at the OAU General Secretariat disposal before being granted to the ANC and SWAPO.

ETHIOPIA

Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

EA242110 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has sent a message to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. Brother ('Abd ar-Rahman Shalgan), secretary of the Administrative Committee of the Libyan Revolutionary Information Bureau, arrived in Addis Ababa today to deliver the message to Comrade Mengistu.

South African Attack on Mozambique Condemned

EA242104 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Ethiopia today strongly condemned racist Pretoria's bombing raids on the suburbs of the Mozambican capital of Maputo as barbaric and an unmistakable sign of Pretoria's preparation for a new wave of aggression against independent African states and liberation movements of South Africa.

A press release issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that this heinous act underscores the need for cohesion and rededication among Africans to the noble cause of freeing the continent from the vestiges of colonialism and racism.

Ethiopia called on the international community to lend its support to the victims of Pretoria's terrorism. It also urged the U.N. Security Council to adopt a strong resolution not only categorically condemning South Africa for its continuing aggression but also imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against it.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Issues Statement on RSA Attack

EA242206 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Tanzania has condemned yesterday's attack by the South African Boer regime on Mozambique and has promised to continue its sincere support of the people of Mozambique in the fight against all acts of aggression by the oppressive South African Boer regime.

In a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Nyerere said that the apartheid regime of South Africa is trying to (?distort) the goal and the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa by carrying out acts of aggression against neighboring countries. Mwalimu said the Boer leaders, after provoking a wave of indignation and igniting the struggle for the liberation of South Africa, are now showing their panic by attacking innocent citizens in neighboring countries.

President Nyerere stressed that Tanzania, its party, and its government, will always stand together with its Mozambique brothers in defending Africa's independence and in the struggle for the liberation of the entire African Continent.

An earlier government statement had strongly condemned yesterday's bestial act by the South African Boers against Mozambique, during which innocent citizens were killed. The government called on the international community to take steps against the threat to southern Africa's peace and security caused by the frequent invasions by the South African Boers of the frontline states involved in the liberation of southern Africa.

The government sent its message of condolence to the Government of Mozambique following the deaths of its citizens yesterday, and wished a speedy recovery to all who were injured in the Boer raid.

CHAD

Border With Nigeria Reportedly Still Closed

AB241450 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Ndjamena, May 24 (AFP) — The border between Chad and Nigeria, which was expected to reopen four days ago following the settlement of a dispute in the Lake Chad region, was still closed today, according to travellers and information from reliable sources in the Chadian capital. The border was closed to travellers and goods by the Nigerian authorities after fighting broke out between Chadian and Nigerian troops on several islands in Lake Chad, which contains the border between the two countries. Several soldiers on both sides were killed in the clashes.

The Chadian press agency ATP said that the border was to have reopened on Friday, following Chad's announcement of the "happy ending" to the bilateral negotiations to solve the border dispute once and for all. ATP said the reopening of the border was the "most visible sign" that relations between Nigeria and Chad had returned to normal. Meanwhile, reports reaching Paris today from the Chadian capital said that Nigerian aircraft had been bombing the border areas for the past three days.

The clashes between the Chadian and Nigerian troops began on April 18. Nigeria maintained that the problem arose because of the lack of landmarks in the Lake Chad area to permit an exact delimitation of the border. In addition, Nigeria had taken to patrolling the lake during the civil war in Chad, which led both countries to claim they were being attacked on their territory. For Ndjamena, the Nigerians took advantage of the strife in Chad to take over the islands which would normally have been under Chadian control.

Libya's AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR Interviews Oueddi

PM240906 Tripoli Az-Zahf Al-Akhdar in Arabic 16 May 83 p 5

[Interview with Goukouni Oueddei, head of Chad Transitional Government of National Unity, by *Az-Zahf Al-Akhdar* correspondent in Bardai, Northern Chad — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Brother Goukouni, how do you explain the duality of government in Chad — one in the capital and another in Bardai — in northern Chad?

Answer: I would like to thank you for coming because this meeting will give us a good opportunity to explain and communicate our viewpoint to others. With regard to your question about the duality of government, I would like to say that there are not two governments in Chad, but one legitimate government in accordance with the "Lagos Agreement" and recognized by the 18th African Summit in Nairobi. What there is in Ndjamena is a rebel gang supported by imperialism which is doing everything possible to give it legality and material and moral backing.

This gang is confronted by all the parties in the "National Government Alliance" on the grounds that the mutiny led by Former Minister Habre is a mutiny that should be dealt with firmly.

Question: How do you explain your departure from Ndjamena and adoption of the north as your headquarters?

Answer: Following our victory against the reactionary forces in December 1980, foreign pressure on us became greater. In addition, we had our internal differences, particularly in view of the lack of a firm ideology. All this led to the disruption in our ranks and the outbreak of problems. It was also because we asked for the withdrawal of the Libyan Arab forces. All this caused failure which led to our departure from Ndjamena and our concentration in the northern parts of Chad.

The Lagos Agreement is clear. Eleven Chadian parties met in Lagos in 1977 in order to find a compromise solution in order to save the country and establish a peace and security in Chad. After the agreement was signed, we saw several incidents breaking out, including the mutiny of Hissene Habre, the defense minister of the government set up in accordance with the agreement. We now believe that the Lagos Agreement is the fundamental basis that would enable us to solve all the problems. We believe that this is the constitutional framework according to which my government is operating.

Question: Will you be able to return to the capital after having left it?

Answer: We know the determination of our fighters. We are determined more than ever before to return to the capital Ndjamena. We shall definitely achieve victory as soon as possible.

Question: Will you ask for Libya's military intervention if you need it?

Answer: No, but in the event of interference by foreign forces in events in Chad and support for the rebel Habre, we will ask the Libyan brothers to intervene and give assistance as they did before when they came and left at our request.

Question: What has been the nature of your relations with the Jamahiriyah throughout the years of your struggle?

Answer: The Libyan and Chadian peoples are fraternal and friendly peoples. They supported one another during the fight against Italian fascism in Libya and French colonialism in Chad. Relations became deeper and more positive following the establishment of the Frolinat front, and the emergence of the 1 September Revolution in Libya. Relations between the two revolutions are progressing and gaining considerable strength within the framework of struggle against imperialism and reaction.

I would say that in confronting the current imperialist-reactionary onslaught we — the 1 September Revolution and the Frolinat — should strengthen our alliance and place our relations in a very strong framework so that they will be the starting point for a strategic alliance against imperialism and reaction in the area.

Question: How would you explain the hostile Egyptian and Sudanese attitude toward your government?

Answer: The Egyptian and Sudanese attitude toward our government is compatible with the role assigned to them by their masters. It is natural that they should be on the side of Chadian reaction and support Habre. It is a natural thing resulting from their common reactionary thinking. The reactionaries are aligned against the peoples' struggle. It is logical.

Question: Do you believe that you are capable of deciding the battle in your favor without external assistance?

Answer: We can decide the battle militarily in our favor now. We are capable of taking back Ndjamena.

Question: What is your attitude toward the Palestinian problem?

Answer: It is a principled stand — unconditional support. It is a spontaneous attitude because ours is a peoples' struggle for liberation. It is a common and fateful struggle.

Question: How do you view the future of the African Continent?

Answer: In view of the world energy and food crisis and the African Continent's abundant wealth, it is our right to be afraid that the imperialist attempts and intrigues to dominate parts of the continent will escalate. Consequently the struggle will become more difficult, which makes it incumbent upon the African people to struggle with force and to liberate themselves from their enslavers, and to end unjust relations whether inside the African communities or on the level of relations with other countries.

Question: Brother Goukouni, what do you intend to do in the circumstances you are in at present?

Answer: Personally, it is difficult for me to do anything. But with regard to the brothers who are in the arena and who have the same revolutionary views and concepts, we must avoid errors of the past and proceed ahead on a new basis. The present situation calls upon us to exert great efforts. It also requires greater determination. In the short term the aim is to unite all the parties and all the Chadian revolutionaries in one single organization. Then there is the second task, which is to wipe out the gang in Ndjamena so that we will establish a new progressive regime in the country.

Question: It is said that there are differences within the Transitional Government of National Unity.

Answer: Of course there are differences in views between our factions, but they are no more than differences over how to deal with certain matters. All the differences have now been removed. They are not radical and there is absolutely no problem.

Question: Does your government have a political organization?

Answer: So far the National Government is formed within a coalition framework consisting of various factions. This framework did not enable us to create an organization in the customary sense. We intend to create a unified organization in this regard, and a committee is now working to prepare and laythe foundation of an ideology that would enable us to shape a better social life.

Question: Do you have any specific ideology for your policy?

Answer: No, we have no specific ideology at present, but we want to build a future on the basis of people's authority and socialism.

Question: What is your opinion of world news agency reports that you were unable to resist Habre when he attacked the capital, and so he entered it without suffering losses?

Answer: We should not pay any attention to what the Western press says. It only seeks to glorify and give eminence to its agents. With regard to the "popular resistance" during the "rebel's" entry into Ndjamena, the people were forced to leave the capital at that time. For this reason thousands left, but those who remained inside the country are carrying out systematic and daring operations against Habre and his gang. They have even reorganized their ranks and begun launching attacks.

In southern Chad, where cotton is the principal crop, and on which colonialism depends for its industry, our fighters attacked and burned it before it was exported. The civilian citizens are burning Habre's arms depots and stores and hampering the mutineers' transport operations. No transport convoy can now travel in the central or eastern part of the country without being accompanied by a large military convoy. The mutineers no longer enjoy security and safety. There are constant explosions in the capital.

I can say that Hissein has lost control over the capital and can only think of fleeing. Yesterday we heard that he sent his financial official to France. The French authorities detained him and seized large amounts of money in his possession. This is an indication that he is preparing to flee.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Stresses Need To Save OAU

AB241730 Dakar PANA in French 1235 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Brazzaville, 24 May (ACI/PANA) — In an interview granted to the Zairian press on Friday in Kinshasa, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso underlined the need to save the OAU.

The Congolese head of state, who took part in the celebration of the 26th anniversary of the MPR during which President Mobutu for the first time wore the uniform of marshal, stated that according to him, many African heads of state have understood the need to save the OAU and that the time had come for the contact committee to drop intransigent views in order to save the organization. This is why it was decided to hold a meeting "at the headquarters without any conditions."

Concerning the notion of "without any conditions," interpreted in various ways by the detractors of the OAU, Sassou-Nguesso

denounced the campaign of confusion and turbulence maintained by the international press with the aim of causing the failure ofthe 19th summit scheduled to be held from 6 to 11 June 1983, in Addis Ababa.

"The press is fostering a sort of confusion and turbulence about that notion of 'without any condition'. We say without condition because the different sides have laid down conditions. We hold the view that if these conditions are still maintained, the summit may not be held at all," he observed.

"For example, some countries might not agree to attend a meeting in the presence of the SDAR. This has already been heard on several occasions, and we can also envisage a situation where sovereign states that have recognized the SDAR — because they too have their own interpretation of the charter — might be intransigent and refuse to attend the summit without the SDAR," he added.

"That is why we believe that we could hold a meeting at the headquarters without any conditions. We feel that the conditions are fulfilled now for the next summit to be held in Addis Ababa with a quorum. So we will save the OAU — there is no other alternative — which is the desire of African heads of state and people," the Congolese head of state said in conclusion.

Answering a question on the Chadian refugees sheltered by the People's Republic of Congo, President Sassou-Nguesso said that they were not necessarily Goukouni Ouedei's supporters. "We have been receiving them all indiscriminately and without preference, strictly abiding by international rules. This is not a secret because the UN High Commission for Refugees has been associated with us in the operation," he confirmed.

Government Communique Condemns RSA Attack

AB241530 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 24 May 83

[Congolese Government press communique condemning South African attack on ANC base in Mozambique issued on 24 May in Brazzaville]

[Text] The People's Republic of the Congo, conscious of its convictions and proud of its independence and freedom, expresses its profound indignation over this criminal and haughty act perpetrated by the racist South African regime, contrary to international laws, denounces the dilatory maneuvers aimed at retarding the proclamation of Namibia's independence by SWAPO, and strongly condemns the acts of aggression and sabotage perpetrated by the racist regime of South Africa against frontline states, especially against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The People's Republic of the Congo also reaffirms its total and unflinching support of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia in their armed struggle under the respective leadership of the ANC and SWAPO, to gain their sovereign rights; rejects all attempts aimed at linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of the internationalist forces from Angola; and solemnly reaffirms its support for Resolution 435 of the Security Council as the sole basis for the settlement of the Namibian question.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Nguema Makes Statement on Coup Attempt

PA241353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1312 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Malabo, 24 May (EFE) — Marcelino Nguema Onguene, the foreign minister of Equatorial Guinea, has accused those detained after the foiled coup staged on 12 May of wanting to assassinate President Teodoro Obiang, it was learned today. According to the minister, the attempt was to have been made during an official visit by Obiang to the continental region to dedicate an electric plant built by the Chinese. At a meeting held yesterday with the diplomatic corps in Malabo, the Equatorial Guinean minister provided information on the coup attempt:

For his part, Constantino Ochaga Nve, a government spokesman, said at the most recent Council of Ministers that "the conspirators wanted to divert the democratic process that the country is currently experiencing under Colonel Obiang's presidency."

According to eyewitnesses of the recent events in Equatorial Guinea, Sargeant Venancio Mico, one of those allegedly implicated in the attempt, sought refuge in the Spanish Embassy after the French and Soviet Embassies refused to grant him asylum.

According to reliable sources in Malabo, over 100 people have been detained, including a number of high-ranking government officials. According to the sources, most of them had been educated in East European countries.

Commenting on Mico, the Equatorial Guinean foreign minister reiterated that he is implicated in a foiled common crime. The minister asserted that the government "can accept neither his political asylum nor his departure from the country."

It is expected that the arrival of Manuel Sassot, the general director for Spanish Africa, and the quick trip made by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran will resolve the situation. Moran, whose arrival is scheduled for 1300 GMT, is expected to meet with Colonel Obiang immediately. Moran will then return to Madrid.

According to the information obtained in this capital, where the authorities have said very little about the coup, the attempt was planned by Carmelo Owono Ndongo, a former presidential commissioner. Ndongo had been confined in Mongomo, his hometown after which the so-called "Mongomo Clan" in Equatorial Guinean politics has been named. Colonel Obiang and dictator Francisco Macias Nguema, who was overthrown in 1979, were also born there.

According to the sources, other visible coup plot leaders are individuals who apparently had been close to the president himself, such as Pablo Obama Esono, a former trade commissioner and director general of agriculture; Norberto Ela, director general of public works; and Jaime Obama Owono, former director

general of weapons and war material. Others who have been detained in connection with the foiled coup — which is already known in Malabo as the 13-M — include Major Bamler and Bonifacio Nguema Esono, a former vice president during the Macias regime. All the detainees are connected with either the so-called "Mongomo Clan" or Wele-Nzas Province.

Sgt Mico's departure from the country might be permitted by the Malabo authorities once he is tried with the others implicated in the attempt if the current negotiations succeed. Mico has made some statements, but these have not been revealed publicly.

Dr Izquierdo, a Spanish cooperation official in Equatorial Guinea, has dismissed as rumors the reports that he had certified several deaths.

Minister Nguema has invited all the members of the diplomatic corps to attend the public trial against those involved in the coup attempt, but he has not yet announced the date of the trial.

The Spanish Embassy, where Sgt Mico sought refuge, is under constant surveillance and the police check all the vehicular traffic near it.

Arrests of Conspirators Reported

LD250042 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Spanish Embassy in Malabo is under close guard but the situation is normal, according to a report which the Spanish RTV representative in Malabo, Jose Maria (Valle), sent by radio teletype a few hours ago — a report which gave details on the coup thwarted 2 weeks ago. As a result of this coup attempt, some 100 conspirators are now under arrest. One of them, Sergeant Miko, was able to escape and take refuge at the Spanish Embassy.

According to the spokesman for the Government of Equatorial Guinea, (Constantino Echava), the conspirators aimed to upset the democratic process in the country and assassinate President Obiang during an official visit which he intended to make to the continental region.

The attempted coup d'etat was planned by Carmelo Owono Ndgono Andeme — known by his initials CONA — an former state commissioner in the president's office from Mongomo to which he had been confined by President Obiang. The ringleaders in the conspiracy are all people close to the president, people such as the prominent pro-Soviet Pablo Obama Esono, former commissioner of commerce and director general of agriculture; (Norberto Ela), director general of public works; and (Jaime Obama Owono Nchama), ex-director general of armaments and war material nicknamed "Cienfuegos"

In the failed coup attempt, which is being called the 13-M in Guinea, the following were also arrested: Biko (Maya Banla), Verdugo Macista, and Bonifacio Nguema Esono Nchama, a vice president under Macias. All those detained are linked to the Mongomo Clan or to the Province of (Bele Msa). It was also being said that one of the conspirators was a former vice president and present ambassador of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations. The EFE agency now brings us his denial from New York:

[Begin Ambassador Florencio Maye recording] When I found out about the affair I sent a telegram to President Obiang categorically denying that I had any direct or indirect part in any way in the failed coup attempt. [Words indistinct] I have been far away here in New York. (?I was in) Madrid for (?some) 5 days [words indistinct]. I categorically denied it to President Obiang. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

That was the denial made by Florencio Maye, former vice president of Guinea, who was speaking from New York.

We conclude by recalling that Sergeant Miko is still at the Spanish Embassy. There is complete normality in the country and among the Spanish colony which numbers some 300.

Ethnic Factors Examined

PA250048 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1706 GMT 24 May 83

[By Juan Frisuelos]

[Text] Madrid, 24 May (EFE) — The "tribal" nature of the abortive coup d'etat of 13 May in Equatorial Guinea has shown the ethnic tensions that have shaken the only Spanish-speaking African nation periodically since its independence in 1968.

A split in "Fang," the main Equatorial Guinean ethnic group — of the Bantu tribe — mostly commonly known as the "Mongomo Clan," from the community of the same name, from which come the principal rulers of the nation, is, according to experts, the key that led to the conspiracy.

Equatorial Guinean sectors in "Spain" — who maintain contact with their country through relatives or through exiles in the bordering countries of Cameroon and Gabon — placed the start of events in a previous encounter of the military commanders belonging to the "Mongomo Clan."

According to the information, during that meeting, Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the president of the nation, and the officers and noncommissioned officers that make up the Equatorial Guinean military summit group — mostly from Mongomo — exchanged viewpoints on the advisability of contacting the opposition in exile to gain their support in the nation's reconstruction.

Lieutenant Pablo Obama, another member of "Mongomo Clan," favored dialogue with the opposition in view of the serious economic situation affecting the country, which was considered before its independence the most prosperous of the region. However, Defense Minister Fructuoso Mba — considered to be "the strongman" of the Obiang regime — opposed the idea of Lt Obama, which apparently had broad support — and suggested that it would be best to face the opposition, even in armed action.

From there on, observers say, the sequence of events is lost, until Lt Obama and his followers began to be arrested on orders from President Obiang, head of the so-called "freedom coup," which

in August 1979 put an end to the autocratic and terrorist regime of his relative, Francisco Macias Nguema, also born in Mongomo.

Curiously, all the protagonists come from the same place, although according to experts those arrested — who are expected to be tried under charges of military conspiracy — are part of the "Mbon" group of Mongomo, and more specifically of the "Epkwa" and "Andom" families.

Meanwhile, the opposition in exile, through various spokesmen, today affirmed it is not to be linked to the attempt, since their differences with the coup leaders are the same as those they have with the Obiang regime.

Although the information received from Malabo attributed the coup plot to former presidential commissioner Carmelo Owomo Esono, other reports pointed to the ambassadors at the United Nations — Florencio Maye, former "strongman" of the regime — and at the OAU, Felix Mba.

Supporting that theory is the fact that both were ousted from power by Obiang, who is a member of the "Esangui" family of the "Mongomo Clan," while the two ambassadors belong to the "Mbon" family, a rival Mongomo group. According to Equatorial Guinean sectors in Spain, the deep differences between Col Obiang and Florencio Maye, also a militaryman, have been well known since they shared the government.

In order to better understand the intricate Equatorial Guinean ethnic problem, one must consider that the population of over 300,000 inhabitants has a majority ethnic group — warriors by tradition — who are the "Fang" (nearly 70 percent), along with minority groups comprised of former fishermen — the "bubi," "Kombe," "Bujebas" and "Annoboneses" (the remaining 30 percent).

The portion in favor of the "Fang" group increases within the armed forces, where they supposedly make up 90 percent of its ranks and hold nearly all the commands.

Ethnic rivalry is promoted by the division of the national territory into a group of islands — the main one being Bioko, where Malabo, the capital, is located — and a larger continental area, where the "Fang" groups are "owners and masters."

Spain's Moran Visits To Heal Rift Over Coup

NC241532 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Madrid, May 24 (AFP) — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran was expected in Malabo today in a bid to heal the rift between Spain and Equatorial Guinea following an attempted coup against President Teodoro Obiang Nguema earlier this month. The foreign minister here confirmed yesterday that an Equaguinean sergeant had taken refuge in the Spanish Embassy in Malabo and was seeking political asylum.

A diplomatic source said that Spain was refusing to hand over Sergeant Venencio Miko without a guarantee that he would receive a fair trial and that his rights would be respected.

Foreign residents living in Malabo contacted by telephone said the Equaguinean capital was calm, and that the only indication of tension was the reinforcement of guards in front of public buildings, where vehicles were being searched before entering.

A diplomatic source said Equaguinean authorities had arrested about 100 people — mainly officers and non-commissioned officers — between May 10 and 13, which had prevented the "palace revolution" planned by members of the ruling military regime. Among those detained were Lieutenant Pablo Obama Eyang, the commissioner (minister) for commerce in the Supreme Military Council [name and title as received] and an advocate of a dialogue with the Equaguinean opposition exiled in Spain. Mr Obama Eyang was reportedly one of the leaders — if not the ringleader — of the rebellion.

The same sources said the Equaguinean Ambassador to the United Nations, Florencio Maye, and the country's representative at the Organisation of African Unity, Felix Mba, were also allegedly implicated.

A high-ranking Spanish diplomat flew to the Equaguinean capital last Tuesday after the coup attempt to discuss the presence of Sgt Miko in the Spanish Embassy, but was unable to reach a settlement with the Malabo authorities. Political sources in Madrid said the affair was one of the most delicate in the history of Spain's chequered relations with its former colony.

To end speculation about the fate of the Spanish residents in Equatorial Guinea, the Madrid government yesterday said their lives were not in danger. But Saturday's dispatch of the Spanish warship Aragon to the Canary Islands carrying more than 1,500 troops was seen as a sign that the government of Felipe Gonzalez has taken precautions, even though officially the ship is said on be on routine manoeuvres.

ZAIRE

Luxembourg Cooperation Secretary Arrives 23 May

AB241104 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Luxembourg's secretary of state for cooperation arrived yesterday in Kinshasa. He is on an official mission and will spend several days in the Zairian capital.

Paul Helminger and Zairian authorities will examine problems of cooperation between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Republic of Zaire. He will be received by the first commissioner of state, the commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, the commissioner of state for public health, and the commissioner of state for (?agriculture).

BENIN

SWAPO Emissary Talks With Kerekou, Press

AB231213 Paris AFP in French 0946 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Cotonou, 23 May (AFP) — On Sunday evening Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou held talks with SWAPO delegation led by Lucas Pohamba, a member of the Political Bureau of the Namibian nationalist movement's Central Committee. At the end of the talks, which took place in the presence of Kondja Kampala, head of the SWAPO representation in Nigeria, Mr Pohamba stated that he and President Kerekou discussed the situation in Namibia and southern Africa. He informed the president of the development of the struggle by the Namibian people.

"Benin," he said, "is one of the countries in Africa that supports our struggle." Mr Pohamba also stated that "the Namibian people are fighting because fascist South Africa does not see the black man as the equal of the white man and does not want to hear of independence for Namibia," adding, "the peaceful approach did not succeed with Pretoria and the only alternative that SWAPO has is armed struggle."

According to him, "this armed struggle clashes with the capitalist bloc headed by the United States, which continues to give material support to the Pretoria racist regime."

However, Mr Pohamba stressed, "We are resolved to continue our struggle unto victory while counting on the assistance and support of independent African countries and the OAU."

Explaining why SWAPO demands the dissolution of the Western Contact Group on Namibia (United States, FRG, Great Britain, France, and Canada), Mr Pohamba declared that "some of its members support South Africa and bring up all sorts of obstacles to the solution of the Namibian problem, particularly calling for the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola."

The head of the SWAPO delegation concluded by saying that his movement has requested that the Namibian problem no longer be entrusted to the Contact Group but rather to the Security Council or the UN General Assembly. On Monday in New York The Security Council should begin its first debate on the Namibian issue in 2 years.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Sends Message to Machel on RSA Raid

AB242220 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Bissau, 24 May (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau head of state Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira says it is with "deep revulsion" that he learned of "South Africa's barbarous and criminal aggression" against Maputo. In a message to his Mozambique counterpart, Brig Gen Vieira adds that "this criminal and hopeless act by the racist regime against the progress of the struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the ANC not only strengthens our solidarity with the people of South Africa, but also with the frontline countries, the firm rearguard of the liberation struggle." The Guinea-Bissau head of state (?expresses) the total support of his country to the people and Government of Mozambique, as well as his party's readiness to support "in the most appropriate manner the measures that Frelimo — the Mozambique party — decides to take in order to prevent aggressions."

In Brazzaville the People's Republic of the Congo energetically condemned "the racist South African regime's act of aggression against the frontline states and particularly against Mozambique," a statement by the Congolese Government indicated today following the South African attack on Mozambique. According to the statement, Congo reaffirmed its unflinching support for the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples.

LIBERIA

Doe Comments on Refugees; Number Put at 2,000

AB241720 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The Liberian leader, People's Redemption Council's [PRC's] Dr Samuel Doe, has said that Liberia has a moral commitment to provide for the Sierra Leoneans who fled their country and are now residing in our country. According to an Executive Mansion release issued today, the head of state said this decision is based on his own humanitarian convictions and coincides with the international provisions on the treatment of refugees. In this field, the Liberian leader in consultation with the PRC dispatched about $50,000 worth of additional food and medicine to the Bora area today to care for the refugees. He has also directed the minister of health to urgently dispatch a medical team to the area. Meanwhile, in view of the nation's scarce resources as well as the mounting wave of refugees, the Liberian leader is appealing to the UN, the International Red Cross, and friendly governments to help provide relief to the Sierra Leoneans.

The Executive Mansion release further said Dr Doe was surprised at reports that the Sierra Leone Government denied the existence of the current problem. He said every degree of evidence proves that hundreds of Sierra Leoneans are in Liberia who would not have fled their country under normal circumstances. Dr Doe said his government has to disregard the position of the Sierra Leone Government; otherwise, the men, women, and children would die of starvation and health conditions. He said as soon as his government received confirmation of the prevailing situation, he informed President Stevens and later sent Foreign Minister Fambule to personally confer with the president on the matter.

Dr Doe said it should be the concern of the Sierra Leone Government to investigate the flight of its citizens who have allegedly fled harassment for political reasons. Our government has nothing to do with political events in Sierra Leone, Dr Doe emphasized, but the presence of such a large number of their citizens in our country caused concern in every respect. It was in this respect, he continued, that we looked forward to obtain the

cooperation of the Sierra Leone Government for a repatriation of their citizens. In order to further confirm the presence of such a large number of Sierra Leoneans in Liberia, the government is inviting the international journalists to the area to assess the situation.

Meanwhile, incoming reports from the Liberian-Sierra Leone border region in Grand Cape Mount county now put the number of refugees from across the border at nearly 2,000. According to Colonel (Menya), who is in charge of the distribution of emergency relief supplies in the area, 668 refugees including men, women, and children were recorded in the checkpoint area of Bo while the number in more than 10 other villages and towns continued to rise.

Refugee Provides Details of Sierra Leone Fighting

AB240854 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] Monrovia, May 24 (AFP) — More details about alleged terrorist activities near the border in neighbouring Sierra Leone, which have caused more than 1,000 people to cross into Liberia, are coming in here from travellers. Fugitives from the villages of Falore and Malema were quoted last Saturday by the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY as saying that they fled after a group calling itself "Bush Devil" indiscriminately killed or tortured residents of the area. One of the fugitives, Andrew Gray, told reporters Sunday that they were plunged into the present situation because of a quarrel (?between supporters) of former parliamentarian (?Mana Kpaka) and his successor Solomon Demby of Pujehun East constituency. Mr Gray said that after the Sierra Leone parliamentary elections in May last year, Mr (?Mana Kpata) and his supporters began to molest those of his political opponent Mr Demby. Mr Gray said that when the violence first broke out in the constituency immediately after the elections, he twice led delegations to President Siaka Stevens to inform him about the situation, but no help was received. Mr Gray said that last May 18 Kapakah loyalists began to raid homes indiscriminately, shooting several residents dead and setting "enemy" houses on fire.

The Liberian Government on Saturday provided the fugitives, who are presently at the border, with 37,000 dollars worth of food. It also has sent tents, drugs and medical personnel. Liberian head of state Samuel Doe said he had informed President Stevens of the presence of the fugitives and assured him his government would give them protection. In Freetown, the government said it had received no notification from the authorities of any other country about an influx of refugees from Sierra Leone.

MALI

Traore Message to Mozambique on RSA Attack

AB241650 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], President Moussa Traore, sent this message to His Excellency Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today:

It was with great indignation that the people of Mali, their party the UDPM, their government, and myself received the news of the criminal and barbarous attack made on your country by the South African Air Force. We condemn this act of terrorism asa flagrant violation of international law and a serious blow to the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Mozambique. The people of Mali, their party, and their government reiterate their firm and unconditional support for their brother Mozambique people in their struggle to defend their fatherland. We also reaffirm our solidarity with the South African people in their struggle against the racist, oppressive Pretoria regime and our support for the frontline states.

While renewing the expression of my deepest sympathy, accept, Mr President and dear brother, my highest regards.

Mauritanian Interior Minister Concludes Visit

AB231938 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpt] The visit to Mali of Mauritanian Minister of Interior Ahmedou Ould Abdallah and the large delegation that accompanied him has ended. The Mauritanian delegation returned to Mauritania this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Mali.

Last Thursday the Malians and Mauritanians held a working session at the Ministry of the Interior. Yesterday they ended their meeting at the Hotel de i'Amitie. On that occasion our minister of interior, Lieutenant Colonel Abdrhamane Maiga, after expressing satisfaction with the spirit of understanding with which the meetings were conducted between his Mauritanian counterpart and himself, expressed satisfaction with the outcome of their talks. He also said that the conclusions reached at the end of their meetings meet the aspirations of Mauritanians and Malians.

NIGERIA

AFP: Cameroon Border Reopening Unconfirmed

AB230813 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 22 May 83

[Excerpts] Lagos, May 22 (AFP) — There was still no confirmation today of the re-opening of the Nigeria-Cameroon border at Ngala, which is on the sole direct road from Nigeria to Chad. The border post, closed last month after clashes between Nigerian and Chadian forces in the Lake Chad region, was to open Friday under a compromise agreement between the Chadian and Nigerian authorities.

Both Nigerian and Chadian sources indicated however that the lack of information suggested that the border had indeed been re-opened on Friday as scheduled. It was also pointed out that as the Nigerians had never officially announced their closing of the border, they would see no need to announce its reopening.

The agreement followed talks in Lagos between Nigerian Deputy Foreign Minister Bello Kirfi and his Chadian counterpart Ahmet Korom, who came to Lagos on May 3 in a bid to find a diplomatic solution. It is part of a six-point compromise calling for the return

of troops from both sides to positions they held on April 17, the day before fighting began.

The border dispute, which degenerated into fighting lasting until April 24, left numerous dead on each side.

This return to previous positions was to take place at 6 a.m. last Tuesday, a reliable source said. The Chadian side has already informed the Nigerian Government that this has occured as planned.

The border clashes, for which no official casualty toll has been published in Lagos or Ndjamena, are generally believed here to have left several dozen dead on each side. The independent daily *National Concord on Thursday spoke of about 400 dead.*

The exact reason for the fighting is still not clear, and observers are still wondering what reasons could have led one side to attack the other.

Nigeria has been involved in all internal negotiations in Chad in recent years aimed at resolving the country's long crisis, and now actively supports the Habre regime. The CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY, ATP, yesterday moreover described Nigeria as Chad's "godfather."

The possibility of a provocation by the former leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad (MPLT), Mahamat Aboubacar Abderahman, is not ruled out by the Nigerian authorities, who are seeking Mr Abderahman. The former MPLT leader told AFP in Lagos on April 27 that he had "retaken" two islands in Lake Chad from the Chadian authorities, and declared his support for the Transitional National Union Government, led by ousted President Goukouni Oueddei and backed by Tripoli.

Some Nigerian officials believe the operation was aimed at harassing Nigerian as well as Chadian troops in order to create an additional conflict and "front" opposed to Mr Habre, at a time when the deposed transitional government is seeking maximum publicity ahead of next month's OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Shagari Calls for 'Positive Change of Attitude'

AB241430 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpt] President Shehu Shagari has called for positive change of attitude among Nigerians, especially towards themselves and national issues. He said that there was the need for all Nigerians to see themselves as members of a united single family. The president, who was addressing an NPN [National Party of Nigeria] campaign rally in Maiduguri, said that the change should be from violence to peace and sanity, from confrontation to mutual understanding, and from hate to love. He added that the change he was advocating was the one that will make every Nigerian live in peace and harmony.

President Shehu Shagari said that he was not happy with what has happened in some states with regards to respect for judicial and traditional institutions. He stated that an NPN government will restore the dignity of traditional rulers and will protect the independence of the judiciary.

Also speaking on the occasion, the NPN national chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye, told the rally that the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] had no place in Borno state. He appealed to the electorate to reject all overtures by the UPN.

The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, and the NPN national secretary, Alhaji Uba Ahmed, also told the rally why Borno state should have a new government which could build a better future for the people.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Acknowledges Doe, Denies Unrest

AB242200 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Following the supply of additional food and medical assistance to the tune of $60,000 a day by the Liberian Government, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone has acknowledged the message sent to him by the head of state Commander in Chief Doe on Saturday. In the message, President Stevens said he received the letter and a special message last Saturday delivered by Foreign Minister Dr Boimah Fahnbulleh appraising him of what he called the alleged incident in his county.

President Stevens said — and I quote: "As the result of a BBC report about political unrest in Sierra Leone on the evening of 21 May, the Sierra Leone Government issued the following statement:

The news on the BBC of 22 May about political unrest and the people of Sierra Leone. The government wishes to announce that there is no political unrest in Sierra Leone, contrary to what is being released on foreign news broadcasts. The government is not aware that there are people fleeing from Sierra Leone into neighboring countries as political refugees. In any event, the Government of Sierra Leone wishes to state that, in accordance with the principles governing the friendly relations between states, we will be informed by the authorities of any friendly state of the influx of refugees from Sierra Leone as was said in the BBC report. The Government of Sierra Leone has not received any such report. Life in the country could not be more normal as the country as a whole approaches the farming season," the Sierra Leone Government statement concluded.

Dr Doe then informed President Stevens that the Liberian Government was providing the refugees with tents for their shelter and had dispatched medical supplies and doctors to ensure their health and well-being. In his message to Dr Doe, the Sierra Leonean president said: We have taken note of the emergency relief which you have indicated your government organized, but I want to assure you, as far as we are aware, there is peace and tranquillity in the country, with everyone going about his or her normal business and enjoying the full protection of law. I would have used the courtesies of the medium of your foreign minister to personally deliver this reply to you but regrettably he was not available for the discussion projected in your letter as he had left

before my return to Freetown from a provincial tour," President Stevens told Dr Doe.

At the weekend the Liberian leader sent a message to President Stevens informing him of the presence of hundreds of Sierra Leoneans in Liberia who crossed the borders 2 days earlier in search of relief from what they described as political uprising in towns and villages near our border.

Foreign Minister Conteh Denies Disturbances
AB242235 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, today re-echoed a government statement issued on Sunday to the effect that government was not aware of any disturbances in the country leading to masses of Sierra Leoneans fleeing to neighboring countries as political refugees. During a press conference held at his office, Dr Abdulai Conteh said that there was no political unrest in the country to warrant the assertion of certain foreign news networks that political refugees were fleeing in such massive numbers.

The foreign minister, however, reported that his Liberian counterpart, Dr Boimah Fahnbulleh, yesterday delivered a special message to President Stevens in which it was asserted that masses of Sierra Leoneans were in Liberia as a result of disturbances in this country. The president, he said, acknowledged receipt of the message, and in his own message in reply appraised the Liberian head of state of government's statement issued on Sunday refuting the report carried by a certain foreign news network.

Dr Conteh told the press that there seemed to be a deliberate attempt to fabricate and exaggerate minor incidents taking place in the country, adding that government intelligence and border patrol reports did not indicate the fleeing of political refugees, in their thousands as well, as claimed by other outside sources. As a further attempt to refute the allegation, Dr Conteh said that people who were left disgruntled after the last general elections were now using the provisions of the laws of the land to file petitions in court rather than resorting to violence.

The permanent secretary, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Charles Wise, and the acting head of the mass media, Mr Jowar Tunis, were in attendance at the press conference.

Violence Downplayed
AB241718 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 24 May 83

[Excerpts] Freetown, May 24 (AFP) — Sierra Leone today admitted that there had been fighting in its border regions, but dismissed the incidents which caused more than 1,000 refugees to cross into Liberia as a "storm in a teacup". Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh said "fisticuffs, incidents and skirmishes" had taken place near the border with Liberia, but added that the government was not aware of political disturbances "on the scale implied in news broadcasts and with the intensity to create political refugees."

He said that President Siaka Stevens had taken "due note" of emergency relief offered by Liberia to help the refugges.

He recalled incidents in the past when nationals of other neighboring countries had moved into Sierra Leone for "one convulsion or the other," adding that during such incidents Freetown had negotiated with the other governments without "blowing the whole thing out of all proportions".

UPPER VOLTA

Pro-CSP Demonstration Held in Koudougou 23 May
AB241350 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] There was a support march yesterday afternoon in the textile capital. The people of Koudougou yesterday marched through the streets in support of the People's Salvation Council [CSP] and its chairman. According to our colleague Abdurhamane Nikiema, the demonstrators walked to the beating of drums from the Maurice Yameogo stadium to the doors of the prefecture's office. There they presented to the administrative authorities more than 14 banners and placards on which the following could be read: "No to the satellization of Upper Volta"; "No to the disintegration of the national Army"; "Long live the purged and responsible CSP"; "President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, you have the people's thanks and support"; "Yes to the legitimization of power to the people."

Issa Jean-Baptiste Traore, the prefect, thanked the demonstrators and promised to convey the message of support and encouragement of the people of Koudougou to the people concerned.

According to Adburhamane Nikiema, the demonstrators expressed their joy with folk dances before dispersing.

MADAGASCAR

President Plans Official Visit to France

AB241900 Paris AFP in French 1603 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Antananarivo, 24 May (AFP) — According to information obtained from reliable sources in Antananarivo on Tuesday, President Didier Ratsiraka of Malagasy will pay a 48-hour official working visit to France before going to Addis Ababa for the OAU summit, scheduled to begin on 6 June. During the visit to France, the Malagasy president will be received by President Francois Mitterrand on 2 June, the sources added. Bilateral talks at the ministerial level are also expected to be held.

None of these trips abroad by the head of state have been officially announced.

Ratsiraka Message to Machel on RSA Raid

AB242040 Paris AFP in French 1723 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Antananarivo, 24 May (AFP) — Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka today sent a message of condolence to his Mozambique counterpart, Samora Machel, following "the barbarous and unjustified attack on the outskirts of Maputo by the fascist Pretoria troops." In the message, President Ratsiraka "vehemently condemns this criminal act of international banditry."

Similar messages were sent by telegram to the UN secretary general and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, the current OAU chairman.

MOZAMBIQUE

Party Official Says No ANC Bases in Country

MB241039 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Jacinto Veloso, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, said in Maputo yesterday that there are no ANC bases in Mozambique. The senior party official was addressing a meeting of diplomats accredited to Maputo. Before the meeting, Jacinto Veloso had taken the diplomats on a tour of the areas hit by the South African Air Force, which attacked residential and industrial areas in Matola yesterday morning.

During his meeting with the diplomats, Jacinto Veloso stressed that the attack took place at a time when the entire region is trying to implement a policy of peace and stability. This act, the official said, must cause concern not only to Mozambique, but to the whole world as well.

The areas hit by the attack had been inhabited by South African refugees in 1981. However, following the South African attack on 30 January of the same year, the refugees were removed from those areas. By the end of 1982, there were no more South African refugees there, Jacinto Veloso added.

Meanwhile, the number of people killed as a result of the South African attack on Matola has risen to six. This number includes a 6-year-old child and one man. The number of wounded has also risen — to 40. This was disclosed by a source at the Maputo Central Hospital.

Following the attack, the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, condemned the act, which he described as a violation of Mozambique's sovereignty. The chairman of the British anti-apartheid movement, Trevor Huddleston, accused South Africa of waging an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Mozambique. He described this action as an act of international terrorism.

ANC Members Armed Against RSA To Be Arrested

MB241327 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Mozambique will arrest any ANC member bearing arms against South Africa on Mozambican soil. That's according to Mozambican Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco.

Speaking to foreign media representatives at the alleged sites of yesterday's South African Air Force raid on Maputo, Cabaco said in terms of its Constitution Mozambique would allow members of the ANC to live in the country. He said, however, that ANC members carrying arms will, in his words, certainly be arrested.

The six sites allegedly strafed by the South African raiders include a jam factory and a creche. Three workers and a 6-year-old child are claimed to have been killed in the attack. The sites shown to the media appear to have suffered little damage, with windows blown out, gates smashed, and a thatched roof hut flattened.

Cabaco also said Mozambique was in a war situation with South Africa. He said he did not mean his country was actively at war with South Africa. Cabaco said Mozambique would certainly be willing to hold talks with South Africa to seek a peaceful solution.

More on ANC Policy

AB241837 Paris AFP in French 1749 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Maputo, 24 May (AFP) — Mozambique Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco stated on Tuesday that his country will arrest any armed member of the ANC found attempting to cross the Mozambique border into South Africa.

Speaking to foreign newsmen who came to assess the damage caused by South Africa's air attack last Monday against a suburb of Maputo, Cabaco further reaffirmed that the Mozambique authorities had not allowed the ANC to establish military bases in Mozambique. The minister did acknowledge, however, that the ANC could be launching operations from Mozambique without the authorization of Maputo. Also, Cabaco stated that the Mozambique Army was not fighting alongside the ANC in

South Africa. He did add though, that if the South African troops "came to occupy and strike our territory, we would fight back, even as far as South Africa itself. There is no doubt about this."

Minister on Upcoming UN Namibia Debate

MB231800 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, has said the UN Security Council debate on Namibia, which begins today, will allow new mechanisms to be studied that will ensure the full implementation of the UN resolutions on Namibian independence.

Mr Chissano was speaking to reporters in Maputo during the weekend, shortly before leaving for New York to take part in the debate. He said it was essential that a way be found to ensure that Namibian independence was not delayed much longer. The debate would show whether the United Nations would continue to strive to carry out decisive measures to resolve the problem. Namibian independece has been delayed by the United States and South Africa, who are demanding that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola as a precondition. Mr Chissano said the fundamental thing was to ensure the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia.

Machel Conveys Congress Decisions to Rally

MB211420 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0806 GMT 21 May 83

[Speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel to a mass rally held in Maputo's Independence Square on 21 May to convey the decisions of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress — live]

[Excerpts] The delegates to the fourth party congress took part in a number of meetings and in countless discussions. They were aware of the objectives to be achieved by the congress. The congress was attended by 1,005 people, of whom 677 were delegates to the congress. The congress was also attended by representatives of 71 parties and friendship organizations from 58 countries. Out of the 677 delegates, more than half were workers and peasants. All the working classes of the country were represented at the congress. There were 53 delegates with a university education, and 54 were illiterates who cannot read or write. However, they attended the congress and made their contribution. They offered solutions to some of the problems. There were 105 women among the delegates. The youngest of the delegates was 19 years old, and the oldest was 80. This is something, is it not friends? [applause] This is the invincible power of the people. Whoever comes here will be defeated. [applause]

With the aim of creating discontent and mistrust and splitting the people away from the party, the enemies of our independence and of our revolution planned and organized acts of terrorism and banditry. They spread rumors. They stepped up acts of sabotage, hoarding, speculation, and blackmarketeering. They failed. The congress was held.

The enemy wanted to mine and block all of the country's roads in order to stop vehicles carrying delegates. The enemy wanted to attack and block the Save-Inhambane road and the road from Inhambane to Xai-Xai, and from there to Maputo, so that people could not attend the congress. They failed.

The enemy planned to attack the airports from which planes were to carry delegates to the congress in Maputo. They planned to attack such airports. They failed. All the delegates came, participated in discussions, were elected, and then returned and arrived home. [applause]

The enemy of our independence, our revolution, and our socialist system wanted to block access to the harbors of Beira, Nacala, and Maputo. They placed ships to obstruct other vessels carrying goods in support of the congress — ships that carried symbols of solidarity from workers in Western, socialist and Third World countries. They placed ships. We had to send our warplanes to drop bombs in order to force them to leave. The ships then arrived in Maputo, Beira, and Nacala. The enemy failed. [applause]

They then opted for another tactic: They came here. I am going to tell you the struggle continues. [crowd: "It continues"] Now you understand when I say the struggle continues.

They failed. The congress was held successfully. It was a true school for the Mozambique people and for the world revolutionary forces.

So, what did the enemy do? He infiltrated spies into our country to reconnoiter the place where the congress was to be held in order to place bombs and other evil things. Do you understand? The spies came to reconnoiter the area where Central Committee officials live: Central Committee, Political Bureau, Council of Ministers members, and other national officials who work in strategic places. They sent spies to reconnoiter such places. They sent spies to reconnoiter our barracks and the positions of the forces defending Maputo. They sent spies to reconnoiter the route to be used by the leaders, the delegates and the foreign guests attending the congress.

They wanted to know what road they would follow: 24 July Avenue? Sekou Toure Avenue? Marien Ngouabi? Eduardo Mondlane? 25 September? Josina Machel? They sent spies here. They sent spies to reconnoiter hotels where national and foreign delegates were to stay. They brought in rands, dollars, and pounds sterling to pay the hotel workers and to bribe our protocol people for a list of delegates. They sent specialists to Maputo to reconnoiter and gauge the feelings of the Maputo population. They wanted to know to what extent the Maputo population was involved with the congress. What was their objective? It was to promote sabotage in order to compromise the congress. They failed.

The congress was held without any disturbances and amid maximum tranquility. During the congress, crime reached its lowest level to date, particularly in Maputo. In Maputo during this period, there was not a single case of homicide, armed robbery, or of theft accompanied by violence. There were only six nonviolent thefts and two serious assaults.

It was the Boers, the fanatical ones. There are good Boers there. However, there are those fanatical apartheid Boers; the bellicose Boers, ultraracists. They went to Swaziland to bribe several Swazis to shut the gates of the dam over the Umbuluzi River, which supplies water to Maputo, so that there would be no water in Maputo. We went there. We sent ministers to negotiate with Swaziland, and then the water came back. [applause]

At the national level, the number of arson and rape cases dropped by 50 percent. Theft, residential burglaries, and other crimes against property dropped by 20 percent. Why? Because the people — when we talk about the people we are talking about you — sharpened their vigilance. People joined watch groups and the popular militia. It was also because the People's Army — our Armed Forces — and the popular police organized the defense and security of the country as a whole.

A significant number of armed bandits surrendered or were killed in the first 4 months of this year. During the same period our forces captured 350 armed bandits, hundreds of weapons, and explosives and ammunition. [applause]

Maputo-Chiqualaquala and Beira-Tete railway traffic began to be normalized. We have guaranteed the running of the Beira-Machipanda railway line. In March and April we managed to transport more than 25,000 tons of maize from Zimbabwe to Beira and Maputo. [applause] It was against the desire of the enemy.

The Armed Forces brought the road traffic between Maputo and the area north of Inhambane back to normal. They normalized the situation up to Chokwe. They wiped out bandits from Gaza and Inhambane, and we are now busy around Beira and Manica in order to clean out the area so that our people can move. [applause] They have assured the operation of the Beira-Manica road from Chimoio to Tete. These are the great victories of our Mozambique brothers. These are your victories, and it is necessary to strengthen them.

Over a matter of months — a short period of time — we have proven that we are capable of mobilizing our entire country and all of the people, while simultaneously organizing their efficient control. These are achievements that we must know how to consolidate.

Fellow Mozambicans, the fourth congress took note of the progress and achievements we have made since independence and during the phase of implementing the economic and social directives of the third congress.

I would like to introduce you to some armed bandits. The struggle continues.

[Announcer] It is expected that the bandits will be paraded, given what Mr President Samora Machel has said. Meanwhile, there are a lot of people moving. However, we can tell you that there are two loaded trucks, and we do not know how they can reach this area due to the many people here. Party cadres are busy organizing the area. There is tremendous excitement from the people present here. It is difficult to describe because there are thousands of people near the stand. The bandits are standing in the trucks. They are going to pass through. The two trucks loaded with armed bandits who have been captured are passing through the crowd of people, who are swearing at them. [end announcer]

[Machel] The struggle continues. [crowd: "It continues"] Do not worry, the trucks are not going to leave. You will be able to go there and talk to them, and ask them why they came here. We are going to continue the meeting, and when we end it you will have the opportunity to talk to them.

The fourth congress studied the tasks of the struggle for peace. They are: To promote detente in southern Africa, which imperialism is trying to transform into a zone of permanent confrontation; to promote relations of coexistence and cooperation among all states, irrespective of system, based on absolute respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and borders; to strengthen relations among the frontline states, which represent the main force for neutralizing the aggressiveness of the bellicose apartheid regime; to strengthen and deepen the economic cooperation among the member countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which is a precondition for development and meaningful independence; to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons; to fight the arms race, and, particularly, the threat of a nuclear catastrophe; to support all initiatives conducive to detente in international relations; to prevent the cause of Namibia's liberation and the struggle against racism from being distorted and presented as part of a cold war; and to build the broadest world front for the independence of Namibia and for the liquidation of apartheid in South Africa.

Internationalism, a principle which has always been present in our struggle, is the essential element of our peace policy. The congress dealt with the climate of war and confrontation that has been brought about by the Nazi-fascist regime of South Africa. The apartheid regime, which is the main cause of destabilization in our region, is a threat to world peace. Such a danger must be opposed and fought. For the people, implementation of our principles means defending peace against the undeclared war of aggression by the South African regime. It means liquidating armed banditry so that we may live in peace and finally promote the rapid and harmonious development of our economy and the progress of our fatherland. It means raising the level of organization of the Mozambique Armed Forces and improving their preparedness and combat readiness. In practice it means raising the level of efficiency and vigilance which has characterized the whole process of holding the fourth congress.

The congress determined that, while the Armed Forces have the leading role, the defense of the country is a patriotic task of all citizens and people. Peasants, workers — the labor force in general — and patriots must realize the decisive importance of defending the fatherland. We must transform every citizen into a soldier who defends peace, freedom, independence, and socialism. Armed with panga and machinegun, with ax and mortar, with cannon and assegai, with rifle and arrow, with missile and pick, with battle tank and plane and ship, we must oppose the enemy action as an insurmountable steel barrier. We must defend every inch of our country's land. We must defend our achievements, our houses, farms, factories, roads, bridges, railway lines, shops, schools, hospitals, trucks, tractors, trains, and

our power lines. This is what has been outlined by the congress.

We must know how to defend the lives of our children, the lives of our wives, the lives of our parents, and our own lives. It is the duty of the people to liquidate armed bandits, to expose and severely punish the blackmarketeers, outlaws, and those who disturb the social order. To achieve this, as defined by the congress, the watch groups and popular militia must merge into a single organization, under a single command, and as part of the same structure. We are going to make all our people into a strong army of 13 million citizens, 13 million soldiers of the socialist revolution. [applause]

After Ian Smith's defeat and Zimbabwe's independence, the South African racists, who had fought alongside the Portuguese colonialists and alongside the Rhodesian rebel Smith as well, refused to accept the real independence of Mozambique. They moved the Voice of the Hyena [Quizumba] to South Africa, where it resumed broadcasting. The armed bandits, in the pay of criminals such as Jorge Jardim, Orlando Cristina, and Daniel Roxo, moved to South Africa. Frelimo deserters went to South Africa. Common criminals who had escaped from jail went to South Africa. Included among this scum and these filthy people were those like Andre Matsangaisse. That is why you like to say that Matsangaisse's followers will arrive tomorrow. [laughter from crowd] Chicken heads.

Also included in this is Afonso Dhlakama, who escaped from our jails and whom the South Africans have appointed as a commander. The true commanders, however, were Jorge Jardim, Orlando Cristina, and Daniel Roxo. The others are puppets. Did you hear, my brothers?

Their mission is to come here to kill people, to cut off ears, to kidnap youth, to steal youth away in order to teach them how to smoke marijuana, to make young people like animals, with no regard for life. This is their mission.

Because they had an ugly name — the Voice of the Hyena, given to them by you — South Africa called them the Mozambique National Resistance. This is the resistance — did you hear? You are going to have the opportunity to see the resistance when we end this meeting. You are going to see the opposition in Mozambique, those who do not like Frelimo, who want to build capitalism and are afraid of socialism in Mozambique.

There are four ministries in every part of the world that maintain discipline — four ministries. Do you understand? We have been neglectful, and played around.

Let us suppose we did not have a party. Would we not have a government? We would. All the problems that you are presenting here, and which were presented by the delegates to the congress, are problems of the state government. You did the right thing because this government is led by the party.

First, there is the Ministry of National Defense; second, the Ministry of Interior; third, the Ministry of Security; fourth, the Ministry of Justice. These ministries have not functioned. The blackmarketeers have said this. Do you understand?

We always talk about the liberated areas. During that time the Army used to produce. The Army complied with the guideline: study, fight, produce. During the struggle of national liberation none of these tasks was underestimated by the FPLM. We conquered and won independence, and we nationalized land, health, education, law practices, and buildings. It was the Army that guaranteed these achievements. It is the Army that defends the state, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the independence of the country. It is the army that encourages technical and scientific development. When territorial integrity is violated it means that there is no peace, tranquility, production, or development. Listen very carefully so that your minds are clear.

When the Armed Forces are the highest stage of national unity it means there is no color, nor race; there are only Mozambican men. They are the men who eliminated the tribes in order to bring about a nation. They killed tribalism and racism. They killed regionalism. The Armed Forces forge the country's patriotic conscience. The Armed Forces are the main source for the creation of discipline, for ensuring correct action among the citizens, and for promoting morale, ethics, and good manners. We accepted this during the struggle for national liberation. However, we are now neglecting this essential instrument of sovereignty. The result is an absence of power.

Take the Ministry of Interior. It is the one that guarantees law and order in society. At the moment, order is being disturbed — law and order. It is the ministry that punishes criminals. However, when there are thieves, prostitutes, outlaws, drug traffickers, and smugglers within the police force, and when there is connivance with blackmarketeers, speculators, and hoarders on the part of the police force, then the Ministry of Interior is not exercising its functions. Do you understand?

The delegates to the congress said that the Ministry of Interior is passive. It seems that the ministry cannot see that a pair of shoes costs one night's sleep [dormida]. The Ministry of Interior has heard this. Where is law and order? Where is morale and ethics?

There is an uncontrolled influx into the cities. Now no one justifies trips around the country. When the policeman allies himself with the outlaw, the trafficker, and the blackmarketeer, when the policeman defends prostitutes, people from his own tribe, race or region, then he becomes an agent of repression against the people. He becomes an unconditional ally of those who violate law and order.

Take the Ministry of Security. You are aware of the escape of important cadres, even ambassadors. The ministry defends the people and their state against actions by reaction and class enemies. Security is in the eyes and ears of our people. Security is in the sensitive nerve which detects any attack or infiltration against the people and against the popular state. When security is based on a group of friends united by race, corruption, ambition, privilege, tribe, and region, then our eyes become blind, our ears deaf, and our nerves insensitive. We become unable to control the implementation of measures to purify our ranks and to defend our economy, tranquillity and power. We become susceptible to infiltration, sabotage, and corruption.

Take the Ministry of Justice. Through the law, and through defense of the law and the punitive actions of the tribunals, it is possible to guarantee the solid nature of ethics and morale in society. It is the tribunals that indicate what penalty to apply to those who violate the law. The goal is to educate the citizens and to combat crime. When the tribunals cannot do it, then they are destroying morale and preventing the defense of society.

The ministries indicate what law must be applied to those who violate law and order and refer them to the Ministry of Justice. We have laws that must be applied by the tribunals, but they are not being applied. The delegates to the congress stressed this fact.

We approved the law on flogging. They supported it. However, who is going to apply such a law? For more than a month now, no one has applied it because it is the aunt, the friend, the lover who is involved — the aunt's lover, the cousin, the brother-in-law.

Why are the jails full of criminals who are not tried? If these four ministries do not fulfill their obligations, then the other ministries cannot operate. They cannot comply with the plan, they cannot distribute goods, they cannot guarantee discipline in our schools, they cannot guarantee the proper services to the citizens, and they cannot guarantee respect for forests — for public or individual property. When these four ministries carry out their duties and inspire trust among the citizens, there is tranquility in society, there is morale, respect, and discipline. When these four ministries operate properly, independence is strengthened, and sovereignty is guaranteed. Our borders are protected, and national unity is strengthened.

We also have the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is an essential instrument at the foreign level. It is this ministry that represents the country, which builds the image of our country, and defends our stands within the international community. However, this ministry has a function at the internal level as well. It is this ministry that deals with the lives of foreigners living in our country — diplomats, expatriates, and foreign residents. They all must comply with the rules. There are rules here; it is not a no-man's-land. The aim is for them to respect our society, our culture, our way of life, so that they can be respected and held in esteem by us.

Delegates to the congress presented this matter in a clear and precise manner. You were very happy. However, you are waiting for measures. We have to take some measures.

The Political Bureau met on 1 April, before the congress. We took note of all these problems, and of the fact that indiscipline was the order of the day. First, we decided that we were going to restructure the Ministry of National Defense. The cadres who will become members of the ministry are not here. We talked seriously with Minister Chipande, and with Minister Sebastiao Mabote, chief of the General Staff. Please come forward. We talked seriously with these comrades. Do you understand? We talked seriously with these comrades.

Second, we said that it was necessary to transform the Ministry of the Interior into a panga and an axe. On that day, on 1 April, we said we wanted to listen to the opinions that would be aired at the congress to see whether we were wrong or not. We appointed Armando Guebuza to the Ministry of the Interior. Come here. [applause]

It was decided to appoint Mariano Matsinhe minister of the National People's Security Service.

We decided that we had to control the tribunals. We created the tribunals. They were born from the blood of our weapons. We cannot allow them [words indistinct]. We appointed Oscar Monteiro to the Ministry of Justice.

On Monday we will disclose more details. We have to introduce changes at the ministerial, national director, provincial director, and governor levels.

We want to put an end to famine — the armed bandits and famine. [applause] These ministries will be strengthened with veterans of the national liberation struggle. [applause] We must impose discipline upon our society.

When we appointed the ministers we said that we were also going to introduce changes in the ministries of economy [as heard] and agriculture. Why? The congress stressed four aspects in this ministry. First, the state agricultural enterprises and agricultural and industrial schemes. Second, the cooperative movement. This means that communal villages are going to be part of the Ministry of Agriculture. This means the socialist and cooperative transformation of the countryside. Do you understand? Third, we are going to support the private sector. Many here are going to leave the city and go to the countryside. Let me finish this. Fourth, the state will support the family sector with plows and all means to produce food. [applause] The state will support relatives. Did you hear? Thus, the state, the cooperative, the private sector, and the family — the state will give support to eliminate famine.

Another aspect in the Ministry of Agriculture is the need for a director responsible for the production of grain — rice, wheat, corn. There must be someone responsible. There must be someone who responsible for vegetables, legumes. There must be someone solely responsible for chickens and eggs. There must be someone responsible for beef, pork, sheep, and goat production. There must be someone responsible for tea, cashew nuts, cotton, copra. Do you understand? There must be someone responsible for forests and wood. No one knows anything about the animals in our country — buffalo, lions, elephants, gazelles, zebras. Nobody controls these animals. There must be someone responsible.

The Ministry of Agriculture will be the first to undergo change. We have discussed it.

The second is the Ministry of Industry. This ministry covers energy, light industry, factories, and mines. This ministry must be divided, and responsibilities must be distributed. Do you understand? We do not even have a plan for pan production. How many pans for the whole country? Plates, tea cups, glasses, and everything that we need at home? Small projects, workshops, service stations, shoe stores?

The third is foreign trade. We can produce but we do not sell.

Take the transport sector — railways, ports, ships. We are going to form another sector to deal only with road transport — vehicles only. It will only deal with roads and vehicles.

We have the Ministry of Public Works, and its duties are to plan and build. It does not keep or sell houses. We are going to create a structure for each province. As of this month, rents for homes will be deducted from salaries. There will be no more lines.

We are now going to expose the lazy people who do not work. We are going to introduce a card system to record timely and late reporting for duty. Any late reporting for duty will be reflected in wages. There will be a straight deduction from a person's salary. Absence from work will be reflected in wages. Have you understood this? You have, haven't you? This is the first campaign we are going to carry out this month.

Militiamen, policemen, activist groups, Army men, and others will comb Maputo. It is going to be combed with a swift comb. [applause] Have you understood this? You have, haven't you? It will be house to house, building to building, and department to department. Everything will be combed. Have you heard this? You have, haven't you?

There will be no complacency with bandits who destroy the state economy. You have understood this, haven't you? They are going to pay, or they will be imprisoned, but they will be forced into compulsory labor. I am not ashamed to say this. What kind of forced labor? A productive kind of work. All of those who have been staying in houses without paying rent will be sent to farms. [applause] They will be evicted from their houses, put on trial, sentenced, and given a hoe or pickaxe, and they will be watched by the police. They will work for 3, 4, or 5 years until they pay what they owe in terms of unpaid rent.

Another immediate action: The Army, police, Ministry of Interior, and security are going to take a census. Only those who work are entitled to live in Maputo, Beira, or anywhere. The others will be sent back to the districts. We are going to send people to inhabit the (Matutuine), Namaacha, Moamba, Manhica, Marracuene, and Magude districts. Those from Gaza will go back to their respective districts. Those from Inhambane will go back to Inhambane, and so on. There will be enough food for those living here. The others are going to produce, and whatever you produce will be sent to them. We are going to build towns in the countryside, not here. Have you understood, friends? The Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Security will be in charge of this mission.

The Ministry of Justice will immediately try all of these people, and they will be sentenced and condemned to flogging. They will be sent to production centers instead of staying in jail. [applause] What else do you want me to tell you?

The second action — listen carefully. We have said that indiscipline begins in the state apparatus, haven't we? First, the driver of the secretary to the president of the republic will go to the countryside — the one who drives the secretary to the president of the republic. My secretary is going to drive the car himself because he has two hands. Is it not so? There will only be drivers for national directors and for certain strategic enterprises. The others — namely, for heads of departments and others — will be sent to the countryside. Did you hear? They are going to the countryside. Those drivers who hit and kill people will be tried, sentenced, and punished. Their driver's license will be withdrawn, and they will never be allowed to drive again. [applause] Those who cause accidents and destroy vehicles will be tried, sentenced, and sent to productive work in order to pay for the damage.

This is the state now; it is not the congress. This is what you wanted to hear, is it not?

A drunk driver is not a driver; he puts people's lives in jeopardy. We will send him to the countryside to produce. He will go back to his district. We are going to clean the city a little.

When I spoke about drivers, I meant that I wanted to reduce the number of civil servants. There are too many civil servants, and they do not produce. First we will take the incompetent, the lazy, the drunk, and the indisciplined ones. Afterward, we are going to organize our schools as schools of a socialist country so that they are ready for struggle. Mozambique youth are involved in this blackmarket campaign. Some of them are naughty and outlaws.

Next week I will deal with the others. What I have said dealt with general policy. Do you understand?

The competent ones will run factories, agricultural and industrial schemes, instead of staying in their offices.

Look here, the soldiers are going to protect those armed bandits over there. You are all going to see them, but not now.

The struggle continues. [crowd: "It continues"]

NAMIBIA

Labor Party Asks To Participate in UN Debate

MB241243 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Windhoek, May 24, SAPA — The leader of the Coloured Labour Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Barney Barnes, has petitioned the president of the United Nations Security Council and UN representatives of the Western Contact Group to allow the LP to participate in the council's current discussions on the territory.

In a message cabled to the UN, Mr Barnes said his party had noted "with grave concern" the UN General Assembly's preferential treatment of SWAPO and the exclusion of other SWA/Namibian political movements from the world body's forums. The UN Security Council was asked "to demonstrate its proclaimed impartiality, by acceding to the LP's request to be given a hearing by the council."

The LP particularly wanted to "acquaint members of the council with the LP's position of the present situation in the territory and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria Claims 64 Killed in Maputo Air Strike

MB241443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Pretoria, May 24, SAPA — Latest confirmed intelligence reports indicated that 64 people — including six civilians — had died in the South African air strike on key African National Congress military targets in the Mozambican capital of Maputo yesterday, Defence Force headquarters said in Pretoria tonight.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC terrorists, while 17 victims were identified as Frelimo soldiers, an SADF communique said. As far as could be ascertained, 44 people were injured or wounded in the attack it added.

"It is, however, at this stage, not possible to determine exactly how many of them were civilians. Some of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was shot at from the air with rockets and aircraft cannons," the communique said.

Meanwhile, the Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as "the attempt by the Government of Mozambique and the propaganda-media's attempt to dismiss this attack as if it was directed against civilians." "It is an obvious fact that the area was immediately cordoned off to facilitate proper rearrangement to gain the highest propaganda value," the statement said.

"There is not one single known case where the SADF acted against terrorists in this way that the propaganda-media did not immediately label as a failure, an attack on innocent civilians or a refugee camp or tried to discredit it as a slaughter. "This was a clinical, finely planned operation directed against proven hiding places of the ANC and was successfully carried out by professional people," it added.

The communique pointed out that the ANC's observer mission at the United Nations had admitted in a statement yesterday that the SAAF had attacked ANC houses in Maputo. Moreover, an ANC terrorist leader in Lusaka had confirmed to a newspaper reporter that some of his colleagues had been killed in the attack. "This contradicts Mozambique's propaganda attempt," the statement said.

It added that the retaliatory action against the ANC in Mozambique yesterday should serve as a warning that "terrorists and their organisations which hide in neighbouring states — even in normal residential areas — will be sought out and destroyed. "If civilians are therefore killed or injured in such circumstances, they must carry the consequences because they support terrorism by offering them shelter. "The blame for the deaths of such civilians rests squarely on the ANC and the governments and institutions which support them," it said.

Yesterday's operation had met with all the requirements demanded by the SADF, the Defence Force statement concluded.

ANC Statement Pledges To Intensify Struggle

AB241844 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Lusaka, May 24 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa pledged today to intensify its armed struggle against South Africa's apartheid system in response to yesterday's attack on alleged ANC targets in a suburb of the Mozambique capital.

"The only way we can truly honor these victims of aggression is by intensifying our offensive within South Africa, until the murderers of the children of Soweto, Matola, Kassinga and Maseru have been brought to book," a statement from the ANC's Information Department said here today in a reference to previous attacks by Pertoria.

South Africa maintains that 64 people, including 41 ANC guerrillas, were killed in yesterday's Air Force raid and 44 were wounded, while Mozambique says that six were killed, including one ANC member, and 40 wounded.

ANC officials in Lusaka have denied the South African claim that the air attacks hit ANC military bases in Mozambique, saying that their sabotage teams were working inside South Africa, not in neighboring countries.

"This latest act of apartheid barbarism can only serve to confirm the people and government of Mozambique in their abhorrence of and oppositon to the criminal apartheid system," the statement said. "No attempt on the part of the racist regime to export the confrontation gripping South Africa today will succeed to slow down the struggle for liberation within our country," it warned.

Security Police Detain AZAPO Executive Member

MB241215 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0808 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Johannesburg, May 24, SAPA — An executive member of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Pule Pule, was detained by security police in Soweto early yesterday, the AZAPO public relations officer, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said today.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Sends Message of Solidarity to Machel

MB250816 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] President Kaunda today assured the Mozambique president, Samora Machel, of Zambia's total support and solidarity against recent South African bombings of Maputo yesterday.

In a message of solidarity to President Machel on the bombing of Maputo by South Africa, Dr Kaunda said Zambia cannot and will not accept racist blackmail on the liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa. Dr Kaunda said he had learned with disgust of the cowardly and totally unprovoked bombing of Maputo in which five people died and 24 were wounded.

The president said in his message that no amount of intimidation from [passage indistinct] double our efforts in ensuring that the remaining pockets of colonialism and racism were completely wiped out from the African Continent. [Sentence indistinct]

ZIMBABWE

Government Condemns Pretoria for Maputo Raid

MB240940 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] The government has strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for its unprovoked attack on the Mozambique capital, Maputo, in which 8 people were killed and 24 injured. In a statement to the People's Republic of Mozambique, the minister of information, posts and telecommunications, who is also the acting foreign minister, Comrade Nathan Shamuyariara, said the people of Zimbabwe are outraged by yesterday's act of aggression against a sister sovereign state. He said the continued infringement of the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the frontline states by the racist regime cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

Comrade Shamuyariara said the white minority regime must be stopped from committing these wanton acts of aggression, adding that it is high time that Western powers collaborating with Pretoria accept their responsibility and control these maniac acts of aggression. He warned that the barbaric acts by the Pretoria regime will not extinguish the quest for freedom by millions of oppressed people in South Africa and Namibia. He added that the brutal attack was carried out to satisfy the bloodlust of a group of enraged bulls shaken from their blatant complacency by the recent bomb blast in Pretoria.